The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Saturday, Aug. 4, by Ocean Telegraph.

By the Steamship Moravian at Father Point to July 27.

The Peace Conference to be Convened at Prague.

The Preliminaries Agreed Upon as a Basis of Negotiations.

Austria to be Excluded from the German Confederation.

She Loses Venetia and Her Share in the Danish Duchies.

She is to Assume a Part of the War Expenses of Italy and Prussia.

Division of Germany Into Two Confederations.

A Northern Union to be Formed Under the Lead of Prussia.

Independent Union of the States South of the Main.

Occupation of Manheim and Heidelberg by Prussian Troops.

The Austrians Defeated Before Presburg Just Previous to the Armistice.

Preparations for the Invasion of Hungary.

General Summary of Continental News.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Conference to Meet at Prague—Preliminaries of a Settlement—What Austria is to Lose.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3,
Received in New-York Sunday, Aug. 5.

The Peace Conference is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries thereto as agreed upon, are as follows:

Austria is to withdraw from the German confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein.

Austria also is to pay $10,000,000 to her adversaries as expenses of the war.

The German States north of the Maine, are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia.

The German States south of the Maine, are to form an independent union.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Austria and Germany.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia and Wurtemburg.

Manheim and Heidelberg Occupied by Prussian Troops.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The advices from the seat of war state that the Prussian troops have entered Manheim and Heidelberg.

GENERAL NEWS.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—The Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4.
(Received in New-York Sunday, Aug. 5.)

The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech, supported the Government, and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government.

Mr. MAGAW's resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 105 against 31.

The French Ambassador to England Leaves for Vichy.

The French Ambassador to England left for Vichy last night, by command, to see the Emperor.

Death of an Italian Patriot.

The Italian patriot, FARINI (MAZZINI?) is dead.

The Goodwood Races.

In the Goodwood races the "Goodwood Stakes" were won by *Special*, and the "Goodwood Cup" by *Duke*.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Cotton Market to-day is flat. The sales were 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14d.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Consols were quoted at the close of business to-day at 87¾ for money.

United States Five-Twenties were quoted at the close at 68½.

Illinois Central shares closed at 74½.

Erie Railroad shares were quoted at the close at 41½.

A Delayed Dispatch—London Dates of Aug. 2.

[The following messages reached the New-York Telegraph Office on Saturday, but through somebody's inattention or blundering were not forwarded to the Agent of the Press until Sunday.]

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Liverpool cotton market has been dull to-day. The sales were 8,000 bales, without alteration in prices.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Consols closed to-day at 88 for money.

United States Five-Twenties at the close of business were at 69¾.

Illinois Central shares were quoted at 74½.

Erie Railroad shares 43.

Dispatch from Mr. C. W. Field.

The following dispatch is forwarded by CYRUS W. FIELD:

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, has arrived at Southampton.

Consols closed dull at 88⅛.

Erie shares, 42½@42¾.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool, on Thursday, July 26, *via* Londonderry 27th, passed this point this (Saturday) evening, *en route* for Quebec.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The Temporary Suspension of Hostilities.

A dispatch from Liverpool on the morning of July 27 says that hostilities had ceased for the present, and peace negotiations were being carried on; with what success was unknown.

The Armistice a Boon to Austria—Desperate Situation of the Empire.

The *Times* says the armistice of the 22d did not come one day too soon to save Austria from the final catastrophe. Yet one day more and the Italians would have found themselves in full possession of the Southern Tyrol; and the Prussians masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna, and the East and West. The combatants are now resting in their respective positions, and there are well-grounded hopes that the truce may be prolonged into an armistice, and this again into a definite peace.

The Expiration of the Armistice—Its Renewal Probable.

A dispatch from Liverpool, via Londonderry, dated July 27, says:

The armistice between Prussia and Austria expires to-day. It will probably be renewed, but no information to that effect has been received.

A Hungarian Legion to Invade Hungary.

A Hungarian legion, formed of prisoners of war, had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. This body consists of 9,000 men, with cavalry and artillery of its own, and is commanded by Gen. KLAPKA.

An Engagement Before Presburg—The Austrians Defeated.

An engagement has taken place before Presburg, which was a great success for the Prussians. At noon the Prussian "Boze" Brigade was in the Austrian rear. The principal attack was in progress when fighting was broken off by the arrival of intelligence of the armistice. The Austrians, in order to reach Presburg, had to pass the Boze Brigade.

Fighting in Italy—The Italians Victorious.

On the 23d the Italians under Gen. MEDICI had a fight near Borgos with the Austrians. The Italians took the village by assault, and pursued the enemy to Lovica. Here, resistance being again offered, the Italians carried the town by assault. The Austrian losses were heavy.

Suspension of Hostilities between the Austrians and the Italians.

On the 25th a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between the Italians and the Austrians.

Previous to the armistice the Italians had been very successful in the Southern Tyrol.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform League Meetings—Action of the Government.

Notice had been issued that the Government had agreed with the counsel of the Reform League to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision, either in Parliament or the courts of law, as to the right to hold a public meeting in the Park. Until the question is decided no further meetings would be held, except the one on the afternoon of the 30th, by arrangement with the Government.

This latter statement, however, is contradicted, as a letter from Mr. WALPOLE states "that no permission had been given, the Government having merely promised to withdraw the police and military on the express stipulation that no attempt shall be made to insist upon the supposed right until the legal question has been decided.

The *Star*, *Telegraph*, and *Advertiser* represent the step taken by the Home Secretary (Mr. WALPOLE) as a compromise and partial discomfiture of the ministry.

Looking for Cable News.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Press says on the 26th: "The Atlantic Cable is fast approaching completion, with the most favorable prospects as regards its working."

The Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

The Government has announced the intention of prolonging the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland for a further period.

American Securities.

Five-Twenties, after touching 71¼, closed at 69¼@69¾. Illinois Central shares had declined from 80 to 77@77½. Erie's were quoted at 44.

THE CONTINENT.

Prussia.

The Prussian Chambers would probably be opened by the Minister of Finance, the King and Count BISMARCK being detained at the headquarters of the army.

It was denied that Gen. MANTEUFFEL had threatened to bombard Frankfort if the contribution demanded was not paid.

It was rumored that the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Saxe Coburg will receive an increase of territory under the proposed new General Confederation.

Rome.

Cardinal ANTONELLI is again reported to be sick, and it was believed he would shortly retire from public affairs.

France.

On the 25th the Bourse was flat; Rentes 68f. 70c.

Arrival of Steamships.

The steamship *Tripoli*, from New-York, arrived out on the 23d.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 24th.

The steamships *Saxonia*, *City of London* and *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived out on the 25th.

The steamships *Scotland* and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived out on the 26th.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the night of the 26th.

The steamship *Napoleon III.*, from New-York, arrived at Brest on the 26th.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 26.

COTTON opened buoyant at an advance of ⅛d. for American, and closed dull and unchanged with a downward tendency. Sales of four days 58,000 bales, including 19,000 to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands about 14⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS very dull with a downward tendency, and all descriptions slightly lower. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour dull and 1s. lower; Wheat steady at a decline of 2d.@3d.; Corn flat at a decline of 3d.@6d.; mixed 27s.

PROVISIONS inactive. The same authority reports: Beef quiet; Pork inactive; Bacon heavy and 1s.@2s. lower; Lard very dull and quotations nominal; Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and unchanged; Pots 30s. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee steady at unchanged rates. Rice quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine steady. Rosin small sales. Petroleum inactive at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS very dull and slightly lower. SUGAR firmer; COFFEE firm; TEA steady; RICE easier. TALLOW quiet but steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS were quoted to-day (26th) at 88⅛@88¼ for money.

United States Five-Twenties	70
Erie Shares	44@44½
Illinois Central Shares	77@77½

LIVERPOOL, July 27.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 102,600 bales, including 13,500 to speculators and 28,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant and advanced 1d., which was partially lost, the market closing quiet at an advance of ⅛d. on the week for American, 1d.@1¼d. for Egyptian, and ⅛d.@1d. for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans, 15d.; Middling Orleans, 14½d.; Fair Mobiles, 15⅛d.; Middling Mobiles, 14¼d.; Fair Uplands, 15⅝d; Middling Uplands, 14d.

The stock in port is estimated at 863,000 bales, of which 386,000 are American.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market flat, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS very dull, with a declining tendency. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 88⅛@88¼ for money.

United States Five-Twenties, 69⅝@69¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 76¾@77.

Erie Shares, 41¾@42.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £71,000.

Obituary.

The Ocean Telegraph tells us that the "Italian patriot, FARINI (MAZZINI?) is dead." The query leaves us in doubt, so we append a notice of the first named, leaving the telegraph to settle the question hereafter.

CARLO LUIZI FARINI

An Italian political writer, born at Russe, in the Papal States, Oct. 22, 1822; he studied medicine in Bologna; became at an early age interested in liberal political movements, and was frequently banished from the Papal States. In 1848 he was appointed by ROSSI Director-in-Chief of the Sanitary and Prison Department in Rome, but removed to Tuscany on the advent of MAZZINI; while after the French intervention, his purpose of resuming his office was frustrated by the Papal authorities. He then went to Turin, where he was cordially received by the Sardinian Government, and took part in the publication of the *Risorgimento*. In 1850 he officiated for several months as Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, and afterward became a member of the Council of Public Health. Still later he was a member of the Sardinian Parliament, and became conspicuous for his advocacy of liberal constitutional principles. He is known as a writer chiefly by *Il Stato Romano*, giving a history of the Roman States from 1815 to 1850. This was translated under the auspices of Mr. GLADSTONE, and published in London in 1859. He has also written a continuation of BOTTA'S *History of Italy*, beside many valuable papers on politics and on medical science.

The Dental Convention.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The fifth day's session of the Dental Convention closed this afternoon, and the body got fairly at work upon scientific disquisitions. The appetite for quibbling having become satiated, the Convention decided to finally adjourn on Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock P. M., to meet in Cincinnati on the last Tuesday in July, 1867.

The only important business transacted to-day was the confirmation of the following appointments reported by the Committee:

Committee of Arrangements—Drs. J. L. Taft, of Cincinnati; W. H. Goddard, of Louisville, and H. R. Smith, of Cincinnati.

Publication—Drs. L. D. Shepard, of Salem, and Jas. McManus, of Hartford.

Prize Essays—Drs. Isaac S. Forbes, of St. Louis; W. F. Morrill, of New-Albany, Ind.; E. W. Field, of Detroit; A. C. Hawes, of Brooklyn, and E. A. Bogue, of New-York.

Dental Psychology—Drs. J. Smith Dodge, Jr. of New-York; George S. Allan, of Newburgh, N. Y., and H. E. Chase, of Iowa City.

Dental Chemistry—Drs. E. Wildman, of Philadelphia; J. L. Buckingham, of Philadelphia, and Ambrose Lawrence, of Lowell.

Dental Pathology and Surgery—Drs. Wm. H. Atkinson, of New-York; Asa Hill, of Norwalk, Conn.; J. L. Suezrott, of Chambersburgh, Penn.; W. W. Sheffield, of New-London, Conn., and B. F. Arlington, of Wilmington, N. C.

Operative Dentistry—Drs. J. S. Knapp, of New-Orleans; C. R. Butler, of Cleveland, and G. A. Mills, of Brooklyn.

Mechanical Dentistry—Drs. A. W. Kingsley, of New-York; L. P. Haskill, of Chicago; J. A. Salmon, of Boston; Corydon Palmer, of Warren, Ohio; and S. R. Palmer, of Syracuse.

Dental Education—Dr. C. W Spalding, of St. Louis; George F. Banker, of Philadelphia, and J. G. Colburn, of Newark.

Dental Literature—Drs. W. Brown, of New-London; M. S. Dean, of Chicago, and E. W. H. Howard, of Rutland.

Volunteer Essays—Drs. E. M. Harris, of Boston, and G. H. Cushing, of Chicago.

Special Committee on Microscopy—Drs. J. H. McQuallan, of Philadelphia; R. W. Varney, of New-York, and George S. Allan, of Newburgh, New-York.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Case of Herz Against the City of San Francisco—The Commerce of the City

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 3.

The State Supreme Court has decided the case of HERZ against the City of San Francisco in favor of the City, which settles the last six City slip suits pending in the courts. The points of the decision are that money must come lawfully into the treasury, and the City must draw it lawfully.

The exports of merchandise for the past month show a decrease of $600,000 from those of the corresponding month last year, during which the exports of treasure were $1,000,000 greater. The clearances during the first seven months of the present year were 70 more than during the same period last year.

The tobacco market shows more tone since the passage of the new tariff act. Sales 300,000 Concha and Regua cigars at $90@$100 per thousand.

Idaho dates of July 17 report that the political contest was waxing warm, both sides throwing dirt profusely. Mining prospects are reported bright.

The bark *Kate* brings dates from Sydney to May 19, and Melbourne to May 31. California flour was quoted at Sydney at £16 10s. per ton, and wheat at 6s. 6d. per bushel; and California flour at Melbourne at £16 per ton.

Mining shares improved, Chollar 182; Belcher 160; Opher 270; Savage 1,067; Yellow Jacket 687.

Legal-tenders 72; California telegraph shares 30.

General markets are dull. Leading brands of flour in good demand for export; Bakers' extra $6 25 per bbl.; sales 1,270 sacks choice middling wheat at $1 55 per 100 lbs. At an auction sale of tobacco, natural leaf, rose brand, brought 44½c. and Queen smoking tobacco 14c.

A Boat Capsized near Yonkers and a Lady Drowned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, August 5.

During a squall on the Hudson at Yonkers this afternoon, a pleasure boat containing eight or ten persons was capsized, and one of the party, Miss BROOKS, of West Farms, was drowned.

Her body has not yet been recovered.

THE LATE ITALIAN POSSESSIONS OF AUSTRIA.

Map Showing the Territory of Venetia, which Austria has ceded to the Emperor Napoleon.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Radical Stories About the Riot in New-Orleans.

They Entirely Misrepresent Gen. Sheridan's Opinions.

The General Denounces the Mayor and the Police.

Counsel for Jefferson Davis in Washington.

He has an Interview with the President and Attorney-General.

The President About to Declare Texas Restored to the Union.

The Solicitor of the Treasury Not Resigned.

Directions Concerning the Tax on Savings Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 5.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT—GEN. SHERIDAN'S VIEWS.

The Radical correspondents here are endeavoring to make it appear that the late dispatches from Gen. SHERIDAN effectually change the character of his estimate of the usurpers and conventioners in Louisiana, as expressed in that officer's first dispatch to Gen. GRANT, published in Friday's TIMES. I can say upon the best authority that Gen. SHERIDAN has not in any wise modified his statement with regard to the usurpers, whom he terms "political agitators and revolutionary men;" and he does not directly criticise their conduct further, but goes into a brief review of the conduct of the police and of Mayor MONROE, whom he styles "that bad man," and whose removal he recommends. Gen. SHERIDAN also recommends a continuance of the military government in New-Orleans until the close of the investigation now in progress in that city.

I can say also that upon inquiry at the White House and at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, I find that there is not the slightest foundation here for the statement of the *Tribune* correspondent that Gen. SHERIDAN will resign on account of the President's conduct in this affair, and the embarrassing position loyal officers are placed in. Gen. SHERIDAN has had no clashing or controversy with any of the authorities; has no cause of complaint, and makes none. The whole story about his dissatisfaction is gotten up here for political effect.

It should be borne in mind also that Gen. SHERIDAN is only giving his individual opinions and views of the New-Orleans disturbance, formed hastily and upon heresay testimony. He does not pretend to make positive statements of well-established facts.

THE POSTMASTER OF THE SENATE REMOVED.

A. P. GORMAN, Esq., Postmaster of the United States Senate, has been removed from that position by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, on the ground that he is a friend of the President. Mr. GORMAN has been more than fifteen years attached to the Senate Post-office. Several Radical Senators have been exercising their influence during the entire session of Congress to obtain this removal, and at length the pressure became so great that the Sergeant-at-Arms was forced to yield.

THE COUNSEL FOR JEFF. DAVIS IN WASHINGTON.

CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq., Counsel for JEFF. DAVIS, was here yesterday, and had a brief interview with the Attorney General and the President. What the nature of the interview was has not been made public.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

As soon as the President receives official information of the inauguration of the THROCKMORTON State administration in Texas, he will immediately go through the same process that was adopted in the other Southern States, when the provisional governors were directed to turn over the State Government to the regularly elected officers chosen by the people. A proclamation from the President, declaring that Texas has resumed her practical relations to the United States Government, may be looked for on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

APPOINTMENTS FOR DACOTAH.

The President has made the following appointments for the Territory of Dacotah: Governor—ANDREW J. FOULE, of Pennsylvania, *vice* EDMUNDS; Associate Justice—JOHN W. BOYLE; Receiver in Land Office—GEORGE STICKNEY.

GENERAL ECKERT.

Gen. ECKERT, late Assistant Secretary of War, left here this evening for New-York, to enter upon the discharge of his new position of Superintendent of the telegraph lines North and East. No successor to Gen. ECKERT has yet been named in the War Department.

THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY NOT RESIGNED.

Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, has not resigned, nor intimated his intention of doing so, the statements in some of the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult. is received. Section nine of the act of the 14th ult. provides that every National banking association, State bank or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of August instant. You inquire if savings banks are subject to the tax thus imposed. Is the association in question a bank or banking association? It it is, I see no reason why the tax does not lie. The purpose of the law, as evidenced by the amount of tax, was unquestionably the suppression of State bank circulation; and as savings banks are not specially excluded, it is just, and, in fact, necessary to presume that they are included among the banks liable to tax. Banks are fully defined in paragraph 1 of section 79 of the law. It is there provided that every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, &c., shall be regarded as a bank or banker. It was necessary, it seems, in the opinion of Congress, that in the paragraph here cited savings banks should be specially exempted by name in order to relieve them of the special tax which takes the place of license tax. But no exemption in their favor is made in the ninth section now in question. The general provisions of that section, therefore, must fall upon all banks, whether of issue or savings.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JOHN MCDUFFIE, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

QUARANTINE AT CADIZ.

Our Consul at Cadiz writes, July 5, as follows: "All vessels coming from New-York and Liverpool are ordered to Port Mahon or Vigo, to perform quarantine. The least time is five days, and it does not commence until the vessel has officially arrived at either of the aforesaid ports. It would be well for vessels coming from New-York to put into either place before coming here or going to any other port.

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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown's Speech—The Philadelphia Convention—The Georgia Delegates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Since my last I have received, in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, the speech of Ex-Gov. BROWN on taking the chair at the meeting of the citizens of Fulton County, in connection with the selection of delegates from that Congressional District to the Philadelphia Convention. The views therein expressed are so coincident with those I gave you in my last, that I inclose the slip for your perusal. The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* had, also, last week, an excellent article of the same tenor.

Gov. BROWN is essentially a representative man of the people of Georgia. Sprung from the people, he understands their minds, interest and habits of thought, and can discern their wishes with sagacity and rapidity. Elevated by his own energies and natural abilities, he does not feel above the people in consequence of his elevation, but that he is still one of them, and the custodian of their welfare so far as his influence extends. Never an ardent Secessionist, he notwithstanding gave his full powers to secure the ends ostensibly put forth as the objects of secession. And when he found the Government of the Confederacy encroaching upon States Rights and Civil Liberty, he unhesitatingly opposed these invasions, and battled manfully and consistently for the principles that had been placed before the people of Georgia to induce them to secede. The political history of the Confederacy cannot be written at present. But when it shall be, the truthful, analytic historian will recognize the fact, that whatever of liberty was preserved in the Confederacy was retained only by the position taken by Georgia under the leadership of Gov. BROWN. He was well fitted for the stormy period of his Gubernatorial honors, and the best testimony to his qualifications for that office, and of the confidence reposed in him by the people, was his election for four terms consecutively by large majorities; an honor unprecedented in the politics of Georgia. He is not popular with politicians. But he is the favorite of the people, and his course may always be regarded as an indication of popular sentiment.

As the 14th of August approaches, the interest in the Philadelphia Convention increases. What will that Convention be? And what will it do? Will it be a council of delegates from the people of the United States, and like that of 1787 called for a commercial purpose, but that expanding to the whole range of confederate interests gave birth to the Federal Constitution? Or will it be but a mere political convention, to secure a paltry party triumph? Will it be a standpoint in history, from which shall be dated a new era of American unity and prosperity? Or will it be a mountain laboring, and producing but a ridiculous mouse? The responsibilities resting upon the delegates are truly solemn, and may God, in his mercy, raise each and all of them above past issues and political differences, to the broadest, wisest and most fervid patriotism. We send you two good men from this Congressional District—Hon. WM. B. FLEMING and (the late Lieutenant-General) JOHN B. GORDON, of the Confederate Army—neither of them politicians—but the one known for years as an upright, incorruptible Judge, and the other a gallant soldier, who ranked with us, in military skill, daring and ability, next to JOHNSTON and LEE. That you may see the mind with which Gen. GORDON goes to Philadelphia, I inclose his speech as presiding officer of the District Convention at Blackshear, published this morning in the *News & Herald*. Some one has started the bugbear of the "test oath" being required at the Convention. This would be, if attempted, not only an insult to the integrity of the Southern delegates, but the veriest absurdity in a meeting called, avowedly, to reconstruct the Union upon the basis of the Federal Constitution—a Constitution to which both parties adhered in the *split* as to its political interpretation of State sovereignty. The war became the interpreter; and both North and South, uniting in good faith in the interpretation made, meet upon a common platform to secure the perpetuity of their joint political idea of national republican government. Even as a political move, the continuance of the test oath is a bad party effort; for with few, very few exceptions, what men of character and ability at the South can be found to take it; and how long can a party built upon the refuse of society expect to maintain itself? Office does not dignify an honorable, competent man, nor can it exalt one who stands as a perjurer for office in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. In either a national or party light, therefore, the test oath, now that the war is over, is a weak invention. What egregious folly, then, would it be to introduce it into a Convention, the object of which is a reorganization of the scattered members of the body politic. I cannot for one moment believe that any man in the Convention from the North will fall so far beneath the dignity of an honorable man or the sincerity of an American patriot, as to question the purity of intention of the Southern delegates who shall be sent to Philadelphia by the people of the South in response to the invitation extended to them. If in the Convention a Southern man should fall below the purposes of his people, you may rest assured that his condemnation will be emphatic.

How is it, that while other States around us are having trouble with the Freedmen's Bureau and the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, we in Georgia are getting along so quietly with both? Is it because we have been fortunate in the officers sent to us, or that our people accept the situation more intelligently and practically? While we read in neighboring papers of contentions and conflicts between whites and blacks and officials, we are, with rare instances to the contrary, getting along as smoothly as, under the circumstances, could be expected. Gen. TILSON, the Military Commander and Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, has won the confidence and esteem of both the planters and the colored people. And Col. ROBB, the President of the United States Direct Tax Commission, has so conducted himself and and managed the disagreeable duties of his office as to elicit a petition from many of our merchants, indorsed by our Congressional Representative-elect, that he be appointed Collector of this port, the present incumbent having sent in his resignation, there being none of our own citizens qualified for the place who can honorably take the "test oath."

You may see from these incidents, and from the inclosed slip from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, greeting Hon. Mr. Justice ERSKINE, United States District Judge, on his return to the State with his family, that we in Georgia are disposed to return to the Union in as good spirit as the people of any State North desire to maintain it. Will the great Conservative body of the people North recognize this spirit; or shall the Radicals, by a petty, persistent system of persecution, keep us out, and drive us again to disaffection and hostility, to end eventually and soon in anarchy and national dissolution? In other words shall the "United States" of America be continued as a Republican Government?

GEORGIA.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Terry and the Negroes—The Death of Charles Palmer—The Crops Generally, and Tobacco, Corn and Oats Specially—Maynard and Stokes on the Rampage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

Before proceeding to sketch the event of to-day, I may be pardoned for a remark upon the recent report of Gen. TERRY as it is said to have appeared in the Washington *Chronicle*. I would have been singularly derelict in my duty if the state of affairs therein depicted had been apparent to the casual observer, and I had not long ago called public attention to these facts through the columns of the TIMES. Hence I must frankly own that I have seen nothing of the kind, and before the publication of this report had heard of nothing of the sort. I have been daily up and down the streets of Richmond, have mixed daily with all classes of the people, and have not seen or heard that the negroes were being outraged in any way whatever by the white population. In fact my observation had led me to believe that if any outrages at all were being committed, the blacks were the outragers. Gen. TERRY having officially reported, however, that these outrages of the whites upon the blacks I cannot gainsay his statements, and can only confess that his report has surprised no one more than myself. It is possible that the General has been mislead by designing and malicious men as to the true state of facts, and I am certain no one would take more pleasure in rectifying an error when convinced it has been committed. Already, since the date of this report, Gen. TERRY has been forced to admit that the negroes are not conducting themselves as decorously as they might, which he did by the general order sent you yesterday, whereby he prohibited the nightly drills in which this incendiary class of our population indulge. My letters can bear me witness that I am not enamored of the political proclivities of the mass of the Virginia people, but I have been slow to bring against them the charge of cruelty to the negroes when I had seen nothing upon which to base it.

The case of Mrs. ALEXANDER, of King William County, has been much harped upon to prove that the negroes are suffering unheard of cruelties at the hands of the whites; but I submit that it proves the reverse, for the reason that it is the only case of the kind that the exertions of the Freedmen's Bureau have been able to unearth. This woman is charged with the most fiendish outrages upon the person of a negro girl in her employ, and she has been put upon her trial before a military commission. When this commission returns a verdict of guilty, it is time enough to say that there is one woman in Virginia who can be guilty of such barbarity; but it is absurd then or now to charge that this whole community would do the like, or that they approve her crime. Yet some idiot, endorsed as a "gentleman of Richmond," sends a letter to *Harper's Weekly*, in which he makes this charge, and asserts furthermore that the bar of Richmond volunteered their services in her defence, and insinuates it was from sympathy with her crime, both of which statements are falsehoods, and have been proved such. In conclusion, I can say that my opportunities for seeing anything of the kind have been as good as anybody's, and I have failed to notice any disposition upon the part of this people of interfering with the rights of the negroes. By the law of Virginia, enacted before its passage, the negroes have almost identically the rights guaranteed them by the Civil Rights Bill, and the negroes in the State, as a general rule, are in the entire enjoyment of them without molestation from people or magistrates, and I may add that it is only the worthless, idle and vagabond of the race—who define freedom to to mean idleness—who are instrumental in fabricating the stories of negro persecution.

There has been already many misconceptions of Gen. TERRY's order, and the causes from which it sprung, that need correction. First of these is the assertion that it emanated from Washington, and from direct instructions of the President, whereas it proceeded entirely from Gen. TERRY himself, without instructions from anybody. Seeing himself surrounded by the most inflammable of materials, and a condition of affairs rapidly approaching which would reenact here the late scenes in New-Orleans, all he could do to stay the evil day was to prohibit military organizations for drill and instruction, and this he has done. He could not disarm either whites or blacks, and could not stop the wild ravings of the *New Nation* on the one hand, nor silence the utterances of the rabid Southern Press on the other; but he could and has lessened, if not removed, the danger of an outbreak, by preventing the marching about the streets of the city of bodies of armed men. Again, it has been hinted, if not asserted, that such men as Gov. PEIRPOINT, Col. LEWIS BOTTS and others, have countenanced and encouraged the negroes in their late proceedings. One of these gentlemen has authorized me to say that, for himself and the others named, he denies this story utterly, and I am satisfied that there is no respectable man among even the extreme Union men who did not deprecate these proceedings of the negroes as uncalled for, unwise, and in the highest degree reprehensible. Nobody here, except the half-dozen fanatics we are are so unfortunate as to possess, desires the inauguration of a war of races, and all classes heartily applaud Gen. TERRY for the course he has pursued in the matter.

An aged patriarch has just gone from among us. CHARLES PALMER, one of the oldest of the merchants of Richmond, and had a national reputation as a Unionist, died Sunday evening at his residence. Mr. PALMER was a Union man always—before the war, during the contest and since its close. Imprisoned during the rebellion in one of the prisons of this city for his fidelity to his country, he was made of such fine stuff that when the war was over he harbored no malevolence for the past, and no man exerted himself more to procure pardons from the President for those who were implicated in the rebellion. It is a pleasing fact connected with Mr. PALMER's decease that the Press of this city have awarded to the unflinching Loyalist the meed of praise that was his due. None of them could agree with his political faith, but all could and did speak in the highest terms of the man.

I hear, this morning, by arrivals from the western and southwestern parts of the State the most encouraging news from

THE CROPS,

and especially tobacco, oats and corn. The tobacco crop of Virginia and North Carolina for the present year is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads, but it will be no matter for surprise if it should largely overrun this estimate, and approximate more nearly to the ante-war crops of 80,000 hogsheads. From every quarter of tobacco-growing portions of the State come the most flattering accounts, both of the amount planted and the condition of the crop. One chief reason why the yield will probably overrun the estimate is the fact that many of the small planters, for the reason that it will yield more money, and more certain, than any other product, have this year waived the objection of damage to the land, and planted tobacco more largely than ever before. This fact, in connection with the other, that the Southern tobacco counties, such as Halifax, Mecklenburgh, Patrick and Henry, are good for their full average yield, make it certain that this single industry will this year pay a large per cent. toward repairing the ravages of war in Virginia.

The grain crops this year are also fortunately yielding full returns. Oats have been harvested, and the universal testimony is that they were never better, either as to quantity or quality, the former, of course, in proportion to the breadth of ground planted in comparison with former years.

Since the close of the heated term ten days ago, the weather almost seemed as specially ordered for the development of the corn. Frequent and copious falls of rain interspersed among days of sunshine have had a most invigorating effect upon the crop, and what before seemed almost doomed to failure, has now taken such a start forward that it is almost certain to be a more than average success. Indeed the tale from all parts of the State now is that the corn never looked better, and the farmers were never more hopeful of a bountiful yield. It is to be hoped that all of these anticipations will be realized, for never did a people more need the results of a great harvest than do the people of Virginia now.

Striding from agriculture to politics, I hear by an arrival from Bristol this morning, that the ball has opened in East Tennessee by the Radical Republicans, an immense mass meeting having been held at Jonesboro on Monday, which was addressed by MAYNARD and STOKES. The meeting was an anomally and hence a curiosity, drawing to it all the country-side, even to miles this side of Bristol, which town, by the way, is equally divided between Virginia and Tennessee. My informant was not at the meeting himself, although in the vicinity, and hence I am without details; but MAYNARD and STOKES being the speakers, you can easily imagine what was said, and how it was said.

The Committee to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention do not make them until the evening session. The names of the appointees being sent by the Associated Press, I shall defer the information I may be able to give of the *personnelle* of the delegation until to-morrow.

E. C.

A Further View of Virginia Politics—Inaction of the Conservative Unionists—The Delegates to Philadelphia Impartially Considered—An Election in Richmond and the Lesson Derived from it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

Finally the Committees of 1860 have gathered up the reins, and have the State fully in hand; but although this was done on Wednesday evening, the men selected as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, were in so many instances unknown to the general public, that I have taken an extra day to feel the public pulse on the matter, and inquire, as far may be, into the present status of these gentlemen principally, and incidentally into their antecedents, although this latter has very little to do with the question of their acceptability.

The *Examiner* said, of the labors of the Committee in producing this delegation, that the mountain had been in labor and brought forth—*mice;* and although not agreeing with it fully, the remark is eminently applicable to the action, or to speak more precisely, to the non-action of the Conservative Unionists as a party. There was a determined effort made some weeks ago to organize the party, and send distinctive delegates to Philadelphia, leaving the other phases of political feeling to do likewise, as they had a right to do under the supplemental call. It was perfectly well known that this movement must originate in this city, and hence the effort was made here, but entirely without success. There are hundreds here ready to follow the bell-wether on the full jump into the Union pasture, but no bell-wether could be found. The horrors of radicalism have been so laboriously dinned into the ears of the people for months past, that everybody seemed to fear he would incur suspicion of that unpardonable sin should he manifest a disposition to form a political alliance with anybody North except VALLANDIGHAM. Another great drawback was the want of money, and a still greater was the persistence with which it was urged by the Southern newspapers (and they are doing it yet) that the President was equally the friend of all the Southern people, his preference, if he had any, being for those who had been engaged in the war against the Union. The office-holders of the Federal Government, with one exception, gave no aid to the movement, and no one thought of asking them to do so, for the double reason that they are so busily engaged in making money that it was certain they would not do so, and they are not men who would add strength to it in such a community; and furthermore, so far as their political affiliations are known, they are mostly Radicals. From all these reasons, and others that might be enumerated, the efforts of a few came to nought; no public movement was made, no party was organized, and the conservative Unionists are still floating with the current, mixed up with all sorts of political timber.

Right here upon the eve of new and probably decisive developments in the politics of the State, a retrospective glance will be in the highest degree profitable, but I propose only to briefly review the Congressional elections last Fall. One election had already been had in the June before for municipal officers of Richmond, and the Conservatives had then taken a decisive position, but had met with as decisive a defeat. The Richmond *Republic* had taken a step far in advance of the public sentiment of the State, and held that "it is a marvel of magnanimity that we are allowed to vote at all;" and hence, that it was the bounden duty of the people to elect such men to office as would not, from their antecedents, be repugnant to the Federal Government or the people of the North. The gist of the whole of its editorials, continued day after day, was, that the old political leaders who had engineered Virginia into revolution should be consigned to merited oblivion, and new and moderate men be given the helm; and, above all, that good service to the Confederacy was of itself no valid claim to office under Federal or reconstructed State authority. At the municipal election the people defeated, by a large majority, the candidate who was supposed to peculiarly reflect these views; but in the October Congressional elections the tables were completely turned. The *Republic* kept up the fight, arguing and urging that so long as the test oath was upon the statute book it was to be observed as rigidly as any other law; that the people of Virginia were not the tribunal to decide upon its constitutionality, and that it was an act of disloyalty to elect any man to Congress who was notoriously incapable of taking it. Gradually almost the entire Press of the State came to the same position, and the result was that, in five of the eight districts of the State, men were elected who could take the oath. At that moment Virginia was thoroughly reconstructed, and Congress had only to finish the work by admitting those who took the oath and rejecting those who did not. Had that been done, the Republican Party, standing squarely upon its platforms of 1860 and 1864, would to-day have been omnipotent in the State, but it pleased Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS to undo all of good that had been accomplished in this and other Southern States, to raise up new and false gods that even the most loyal of the Southern people could not fall down and worship, and consequently it is now my painful duty to state the retrogression of the Southern people, or rather of the people of Virginia. To-day there is no respectable number of men in the State who would vote for a man who could take the test oath; but this is the least of the evil that has been wrought, for the test oath, for reasons I have heretofore given, is now only a barrier in the way of political regeneration. Our great danger lies in the fact that Congressional action has thrown a discredit upon any kind or degree of distinctive Unionism, and such men as SHARKEY, PARSONS and BARBOUR are only a little less ostracised than UNDERWOOD and HAMILTON. Without their intending it, and as a natural result of the onus Congress has put upon Southern Unionism, the Southern people have grown to consider service to the Confederacy as the only title to preferment, and although they will still abjure the more extreme and indiscreet of the class, only those who were fully in sympathy with the South during the war have any chance of popular support. Out of this state of feeling grow other and manifold dangers that can easily be imagined, which have one and all been enhanced by every step taken by Congress during its late session. Leaving this subject by a comparison between Unionism in Virginia in October, 1865, and August, 1866, I would state it thus. In October the people were convinced and acted on these points:

1. That Slavery was irrevocably destroyed.
2. That the debt incurred in aid of rebellion, both State and Confederate, was an absolute nullity.
3. That the doctrine of State Rights, as held before the war, had been absolutely and forever exploded.
4. That the Northern Copperheads and Southern extremists were their worst enemies.
5. That service in the rebellion could not be pleaded as a claim for State or Federal preferment.

In August (that is now) they hold to the same points, except the two last, and holding on them exactly the reverse, the steps backward they have taken in these few months can be too easily seen.

I have thought it necessary to say thus much in preface, and now come to the delegation to the Philadelphia Convention appointed on Wednesday evening. I sent you a brief telegram stating the character of the delegation, but a further study of it shows that it contains fewer objectionable men than I then thought. To take them up in order, the delegates from the State at large, WM. C. RIVES, GEO. W. BLOW, Jr., JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH and THOS. S. FLOURNOY, with their alternates, WM. J. ROBERTSON, WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, CHARLES L. MOSBY and GEO. W. BOLLING, are precisely such men as the Unionists themselves would have sent to the Convention, had they taken separate action. All of them are men of conservative views, and while one of them, FLOURNOY, commanded a Confederate regiment during the war, and was extreme in his views, no one to-day is more thoroughly Unionized and nationalized than he in his opinions.

I append the list of District delegates for convenience sake:

First District—R. A. Claybrook, Westmoreland; Robert Saunders, James City. Alternates, C. K. Mallory, Elizabeth City; H. B. Tomlin, King William.

Second District—Thomas Wallace, Petersburgh; John R. Kilby, Nansemond. Alternates, A. M. Keiley, Petersburgh; Thomas H. Daniel, Prince George.

Third District—Edmund Fontaine, Hanover; John L. Marye, Jr., Fredericksburgh. Alternates, Z. Turner, Rappahannock; John H. Guy, Goochland.

Fourth District—E. W. Hubard, Buckingham; Chas. Bruce, Charlotte. Alternates, James Neblett, Lunenburgh; Robert Whitehead, Nelson.

Fifth District—W. M. Tredway, Pettsylvania; Jas. F. Johnson, Bedford. Alternates, William Martin, Henry; E. F. Keen, Pittsylvania.

Sixth District—Samuel A. Coffman, Rockingham; A. H. H. Stuart, Augusta. Alternates, John T. Anderson, Botetourt; F. M. Wiley, Craig.

Seventh District—R. H. Parker, Winchester; Edgar Snowden, Alexandria. Alternates, B. H. Shackelford, Fauquier; Armistead Carter, Loudoun.

Eighth District—W. R. Staples, Montgomery; Wyndham Robertson, Washington. Alternates, A. Cummings, Washington; Robert Gibboney, Wythe.

With the exception of one of the alternates from the Second District, the two delegates from the Third District, and A. H. H. STUART, from the Sixth District, this whole list is precisely as the Unionists would have it. All of them men of conservative bias, and few of them offensively identified with the rebellion, the Committees have shown a wisdom and discretion in the selection that has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine among us. Their aim appears to have been to select men who could at once be inoffensive to the body of the people of the State and to the conservatives of the North, whether Democrats or Republicans. The only glaring mistake made was that of A. H. H. STUART, and even he is sound enough at heart, but he has a disagreeable propensity to talk when there is no occasion for it, that renders him an unsafe champion of the South at this juncture. Altogether, then, Virginia and the nation generally have cause for congratulation in the character of our delegation to the Philadelphia Convention; there are only one or two of our extremists in the whole list, and these are certain to be so held in check by the general character of the delegation, that their presence work no harm in this high national council.

To be sure this delegation is not up to the high standard the Unionism of the State would have required last Fall, before the blunders of THADDEUS STEVENS had prostrated us; but it fully represents the most advanced standard we could set up to-day with any hope that the sentiment of the State would follow it. All of them represent the loyalty I have stated, as that of August, 1866, and so thoroughly are the known Unionists satisfied with the delegation that all of them are disposed to take the gift nor look the gift horse in the mouth.

An election in Richmond, yesterday, for Member of the House of Delegates in the General Assembly, is very apropos to prove the correctness of the positions I have taken in this letter. The two candidates were Judge CRUMP and J. HARMER GILMER. The latter was the candidate of the young men of the irrepressibles, and would have done incalculable damage in the Legislature. Judge CRUMP, while he sympathised fully with the South during the struggle, was well known to be a man of moderate views; in a word, to be thoroughly reconstructed, and his majority, in a vote of some fifteen hundred, was nine hundred and nineteen. I could state no more significant fact than this, and will not attempt it.

E. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Interest Felt in the Philadelphia Convention—The South Waking Up from Her Indifference to National Affairs—Mischievous Influence of Professional Politicians—The Test Oath in the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, July 30, 1866.

The political interest of the South, as well as the North, is now centered in the Philadelphia Convention. In this State it is the chief topic of conversation, and occupies a large portion of every newspaper. The people, now that they are awakened from their political lethargy, are pretty generally engaging in it, holding town and county meetings to appoint delegates, &c. Up to within a few weeks past the great mass of the Southern people have been perfectly indifferent to national politics, as far as having anything to do with them was concerned, and were content to attend to their financial affairs—which was by far the better course—but their press and professional politicians have at length aroused them to a lively interest in national affairs, which has been increased not a little by the Radical action of Congress during the last month of its session. The people look to this Convention as their only protection against the plans of the Northern Radicals, but, unfortunately, this, like every political movement in the South, is being taken hold of by a set of professional politicians, who always ruin anything they undertake—a class of men who have nothing to lose, and as long as they are out of office are always working for a change, or even a revolution if necessary. These men are always on the lookout to "gobble up" anything which may come along, and run it for their own individual interests. It was just so with this Convention. In it they saw a chance of once more riding into power, so they immediately cling to it and claim it as their Convention, when in fact they are the very men whom the people want to keep out of it. The movement at the South was at first undertaken by men who were anxious to see things restored to their former basis, not for their own benefit, but for the good of the country, but there are now creeping into it some of the most greedy, ambitious traitors, who are anxious only for a seat in Congress.

If the Convention could shake off some of these miserable demagogues, and let the earnest country loving men manage it, it would meet with far more universal favor and support, both at the North and South. There is no doubt, let the Convention result as it may, but that it was undertaken by some of the best men of the South—men who although they cannot take the test oath, are as loyal as SUMNER himself.

Southern Unionists of the HOLDEN stamp will have nothing to do with it, as they claim it is entirely under the control of traitors. The Southern people are expecting great things of it, that in some way it will almost if not quite restore them to the Union.

The test oath as it now stands, bears extremely hard upon Southern men, Unionists as well as traitors, as very few even of the former class can take it. It was next to impossible for a man of any prominence to *live* here through the war, and now be able to take that iron-clad oath. The most of those who can take it are men who live in the backwoods, and were unknown—men who lack every other qualification for public life except loyalty. Even men of undoubted loyalty like Gov. HOLDEN are disqualified by it, and greatly discouraged by its not being modified in the slightest degree. As Mr. HOLDEN himself says, the only difference between men like myself and Mr. JOHNSON is, he was shot at and then ran away from home; we were shot at, but staid at home and lived the best we could. It does not seem right that men who risked their lives by remaining in the South during the war should now be practically classed with traitors and rebels. A poor reward indeed for patriotism.

What the South needs now is something to *encourage* a Union spirit. It must be fostered by Government patronage, so that it will not, as now, meet with public and private contempt. Men must be judged not entirely by the past, but partly by what they are now. As a formerly strong rebel once told me, "Because I was a rebel once, it is no sign I am a fool now." Do something to encourage such men to be loyal, and the country will find a Union Party springing up in the South which will eventually sweep away all opposition; but as long as the North confront them at every turn with that impassable barrier—the test oath—they are disheartened immediately.

It must be modified, at least, by some of the minor offices, before much progress can be made in reconstruction. Men cannot be found for the positions which Government wishes filled, as the test oath keeps them out. Several towns in the South have no Post-offices, as no one can be found for Postmaster who can take the required oath. Two or three contracts for mail routes from this city have been untaken for more than six months, only because no qualified person can be found to take them. As it is now, a man loses everything, politically and personally, by defending Congress, or even pretending to respect it as the Government of the United States.

A gentleman of influence told me, only a few days ago, that he was an unconditional Union man, and would be glad to get back into the Union again on any terms; but he dared not make it known publicly, as he feared he would lose all patronage in his business. Loyalty must be made respectable, at least, before it can increase rapidly on Southern soil.

The general opinion is decidedly against returning to the Union upon the conditions which Tennessee has just accepted, and I think this State at present would vote ten to one to stay out forever before it accept them.

It is doubtful if the new State Constitution will be ratified at the election held for that purpose, commencing Aug. 2. Under it greater privileges are allowed the blacks, and some changes in the time and manner of elections.

The recent order of Gen. ROBINSON, Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner, turning over to the civil courts all cases except complaints for wages on contracts witnessed by Bureau officers ought to make that institution a little more tolerable in the eyes of Southerners. Gov. WORTH claims that freedmen will be impartially treated in the civil courts, and this will be an opportunity to test the matter fairly. Although the Bureau does far more for the whites than the blacks, by distributing food, clothing, medicine, &c., yet the whites are very bitter against it, and dislike it more the longer it is in operation. Some of those who curse it the most bitterly are those who have received only favors from its hands. I suppose they abuse it because it is *fashionable* to do so. Among the whites I notice an increasing disposition to deal justly with the negroes and recognize their rights. The Southerners generally think the freedmen should be educated. The change in this respect within a year is marked, many of the whites now urging their education, and even taking hold with their own hands to help them. The wonderful progress which the colored children have made in a year has surprised their former masters, and they now own they can be taught something, while some of them admit that the colored children can learn as readily as the white. A Normal school for teachers will be opened here this Fall, and already there is a teachers' class of about 15, under the instruction of Mr. LELAND, an able and experienced Northern teacher. The colored people are very anxious to supply their own teachers, and render themselves independent of Northern charity for their educational privilege.

The weather is now favorable for the growing crops. Cotton is doing finely now, and will be a better crop than was anticipated a month ago. Inland the growth is short, but along the coast it is nearly the usual height. Planters are engaging their crops for 25 cents per pound, delivered at shipping points, and I am told that in States further South some are engaging for 18 cents. These figures will tumble down the golden air castles of those who went into the culture, calculating upon 25 cents, in gold, as the lowest possible price. The price at which it is now engaging will leave a good margin for profits where the plantation has been economically and carefully conducted.

The Bureau Officers' Court martial has lately been engaged upon the trials of Major F. A. SEELY and Capt. J. A. RESEKRAUTS. The former was charged with gross mismanagement of the famous Trent River settlement, the latter with cultivating a plantation and using Government property. The evidence in the former case did not clearly establish the claims of the prosecution that the freedmen in the settlement were badly treated, or unjustly or exorbitantly taxed. In the latter case the property was taken by another man named ROSEKRAUTS, and while the Captain was at the North on a leave of absence, and consequently could know nothing about it. The sentences of the Court are not made public until they have been approved by the War Department. The Gen. Whitelesey case will be resumed to-morrow, and the others will probably be finished up and the Court adjourned within two weeks. The completion of these cases has been delayed for a long time by the absence of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, important witnesses.

O. R. B.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Condition of the Freedmen in the Abbeville District—Room for Northern Philanthropy.

[*Extract of a letter received by a mercantile firm of this City.*]

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S. C., July, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: My chief object in addressing you at this time is to bring, through you, to the notice of the philanthropic societies North the condition of my former happy slaves, but now disconsolate freedmen. By kind treatment during their servitude on my part and faithfulness on theirs, a mutual sympathy and attachment existed between us which has not been broken by the new relation which exists between us.

My age suggested the propriety of not attempting to continue my planting operations under the new system. I have, therefore, rented out my lands for the present year. The deep distress exhibited by my negroes on leaving the place for new and untried homes was a scene that I hope never again to witness. I divided between them all my wheels, cards and looms, and begged them to use them as faithfully in the future as they had in the past, and they would be well treated. They frequently come to see me, and, although I am glad to see them, yet it is painful to see their haggard and disconsolate appearance under what they call the "new law," and press me with an importunity which is hard to resist, to "take them back to the plantation, that they may again live together in the good old way." I feel toward these poor creatures as I do toward my own children, and, if I were able, would cheerfully give them my plantation and colonize them upon it, and do everything else in my power to render them happy and comfortable; but the disastrous war has left me only a scanty support.

I have conceived the idea of offering my land to the philanthropists of the North at a reduced price, on the condition that they will colonize my negroes upon it and give them such aid and comfort the first year as they may need. The tract consists of 917 acres, every portion of it well watered, houses abundant and comfortable, two good springs near by, and two others on the plantation; 400 acres of the tract native forest, and the finest range for stock in the country. The soil is very productive, both in cotton and grains. For health it is unsurpassed by any place in this or any State.

I might here state that all, or nearly all, of my adult negroes (about forty in number) are professors of religion, of good standing in the churches to which they belong—Presbyterian and Methodist—among them one preacher, (Methodist,) two blacksmiths and one carpenter.

I will thank you to place this in the hands of some one who feels an interest in the unfortunate negro, who, without any preparation for the change, has been bereft of his best friends and thrown suddenly upon the world. The negroes were happy under the old Patriarchal system, and were being more rapidly Christianized than any other people on the globe. But without the training necessary for a state of freedom, they are doomed to starvation, unless speedy steps are taken to avert it. Now, the question arises what is to be done, and where lies the responsibility of doing? A few New-England pseudo Christians and school marms don't touch the case. Provision must first be made for their temporal existence, or thousands of them will starve before they can make any progress in letters or religion. The sacrifice that we have had to make in the loss of our property in slaves is as much as can be expected of or borne by us, and their liberators ought to contribute out of their private funds, instead of the public treasure, an amount equal to ourselves to secure their future welfare. Justice and philanthropy alike demand it. The cries of my poor negroes come up to me yet for bread, and though impoverished myself I cannot turn them empty or hungry away.

If there is any one trouble that presses upon my mind now more than another, it is their disconsolate condition, and my daily prayer is that God in His mercy and power will so open the hearts of those who have the means as to place them in a situation in which their future comfort may be secured beyond all reasonable contingencies.

I am respectfully, * * *

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-second Annual Meeting—Dr. Wisner's Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association met at Linden Hall, in this place, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

After a few words of welcome and congratulation by Judge DUSINBERRE, on behalf of the citizens of Geneva, the President of the Convention, JAMES ATWATER, of Lockport, delivered his Inaugural Address, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience of teachers and citizens.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. CRUIKSHANK read the report of the Standing Committee on Condition of Education. The report was long but exceedingly interesting, and ended with the following resolutions, which indicate the principal suggestions of the report:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State to provide for the free education of all the children within her borders, by the establishment of a system of free schools, from the Primary school to the University.

Resolved, That a judiciary law should be enacted and enforced for the prevention of truancy and irregularity of attendance upon the schools, and that parents should not be permitted, unless for the most urgent reasons, to withdraw their children from school.

Resolved, That the association commends the incorporation of Academic Institutions into the American schools as the free high school departments of the same.

Resolved, That the number of school hours for the younger children in our schools should be lessened, and that we recommend frequent recesses, and the most ample provision for healthful recreation.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the action of the Legislature for the establishment of more Normal Schools, and that we believe a part of the public funds, especially the $55,000 now appropriated for libraries, might be judiciously expended for the support of teachers' institutes and the encouragement of associations.

Resolved, That the salaries of School Commissioners should be largely increased, and that the entire time of those officers should be devoted to the specific duties of the office.

Resolved, That the practice of paying our teachers, especially our female teachers, so meagerly, is due in a great degree to the usurpation of the post of instruction by so many young persons of insufficient qualifications, who underbid those of culture and inexperience; and that we urge upon the examining officers the erection of a higher standard in the examinations, and a more rigid enforcement of its demands.

Resolved, That we approve of the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, and that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial, addressed to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the National Congress, urging their support of the measure.

Resolved, That we recommend teachers to use their influence to promote Conventions of school officers and parents in behalf of public instruction.

Resolved, That we deprecate the growing tendency of the times toward special education, to the neglect of the regular and systematic training in all the branches of a liberal education.

On motion the resolutions were laid on the table for subsequent consideration, to enable Rev. WM. C. WISNER, D.D., of Lockport, to deliver his address. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that the Reverend gentleman availed himself of the opportunity to express his political sentiments so plainly, although unexceptionable to the majority of those present. Some were induced to leave the hall rather than listen to their own disloyal history, while others deemed it scarcely in good taste to make a political speech before a literary Convention.

At 10 o'clock the Association adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

GENEVA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

The New-York State Teachers' Association assembled this morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. RICHARDSON, of Geneva. After some excellent remarks by Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, upon the need of Normal schools, the following Board of Editors for the *New-York State Teacher* was elected: JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Brooklyn; JOHN W. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn; EDW. NORTH, of Clinton; S. G. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca; THOMAS K. BEECHER, of Elmira; ANDREW J. LANG, of Waverley; JAMES H. HOOSE, of ——; A. G. MERWIN, Port Jefferson; MARY A. RIPLEY, of Albany; EDWARD DANFORTH and EDWARD SMITH, of Syracuse; EMILY A. RICE, Oswego; DAVIS BEATIE, of Dunkirk; JOHN JONES, of Geneseo; JOHN C. MORSE, of Dundee; JOHN S. FOSDICK, of Buffalo.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK read an essay on "The Establishment of an Educational Exchange."

Resolutions commemorative of O. H. GILDERSLEEVE, deceased, were read by J. W. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, and adopted.

M. P. CAVERT, Esq., of Albany, read a paper entitled "English Language and Literature as an Educational Force."

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—S. G. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca.
Vice-Presidents—D. S. HEFFRON, of Utica; A. G. MERWIN, of Port Jefferson; WM. N. BARRINGER, of Troy; D. C. RUMSEY, of Batavia.
Corresponding Secretary—JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Brooklyn.
Recording Secretaries—JAMES W. BARKER, of Buffalo; J. DORMAN STEELE, of Elmira.
Treasurer—M. P. CAVERT, of Albany.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, of Geneva, this evening delivered the most eloquent and interesting address of this meeting. Called upon the stage by the acclamations of the audience, his remarks were those suggested by the moment, but none failed being entertained in a manner more satisfactory than by many efforts occupying weeks of preparation. After Judge FOLGER had concluded his remarks, the audience joined in singing the Doxology, and the Association adjourned.

The great event of this anniversary of the State Teachers' Association has been the readings of Miss POTTER, of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and to convey to the mind a truthful idea of the "magnificent" readings of this lady is a very difficult task, and no commendations herein contained will fully do her justice. To give her a place by the side of our best known orators is the universal sentiment of all who have heard her. Miss POTTER possesses a voice of wonderful power, and an "enunciation" truly "astonishing." Her rendering of "Sheridan's Ride," this afternoon, before the largest audience ever assembled in Linden Hall, was almost equal to MURDOCK's best efforts. The absence of anything masculine, with a fine figure and prepossesssing appearance, render her peculiarly well qualified for stage readings, and immediately command the attention of an audience. Miss POTTER and her kind contributions for the entertainment of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be long remembered.

To-morrow an excursion on Seneca Lake to visit the Watkins Glen, is proposed, and many will remain to enjoy the same.

P. C. G.

THE WATERING PLACES.

A Tramp and Tarry among the Adirondacks and Lakes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The road from Westport, on Lake Champlain, through Elizabethtown to the Adirondack region, runs in a direction west by north, and until the tourist reaches SCOTT's in North Elba, a distance of thirty miles from the lake, he continues to encounter higher and more massive mountain ranges. Midway between Elizabethtown and Keene the road passes through a notch with Little Pitchoff Mountain and a high range of mountains extending from it on the north, and a bold and rocky, but not so precipitous, mountain on the south. The distance of Little Pitchoff from the road is sufficiently great to make the view beautiful and picturesque, when seen either from its front or from either approach to the notch. A good portion of its face is perpendicular rock rising to the height of nearly eight hundred feet, with here and there bold jutting crags of rock from which, and out of crevices, small trees have gained a hold and pass a lonely existence in midair. The eye delights to linger upon the landscape, but, beautiful as it is, it is, with others which the tourist has passed on the route, but the beginning of the natural beauties with which the sight is to be gladdened.

This section of Essex County is drained by the Ausable River, which, at the northern edge of the county, divides itself into its eastern and western branches. The eastern branch is the outlet of the Ausable ponds, which lie near the southern and eastern base of Mount Marcy, and which receive the waters from sides of that giant peak of the Adirondack range. The stream pursues thence a northerly course through the Keene Valley, its volume rapidly increasing by the addition of the waters of mountain streams on its course. The streams which flow into the western branch have their rise in the South, in the Indian Pass at the base of Wall Face and Mount McIntyre, and in Lake Avalanche at the foot of Mount Colden, and in the north about White Face. The road to the Adirondacks crosses the eastern branch at Keene, and a view to the south on the approach to the village affords a fine distant sight of the mountain ranges on either side of the river.

West by north of Keene, two precipitous mountains, each several miles in length, lie parallel to and in close contiguity to one another. They extend in a direction from the northeast to the southwest. The northern of the two mountains is known as Pitchoff also, (and which, to avoid confusion, I designate as Big Pitchoff,) and the southern as Long Pond Mountain. The old and usually traveled road from Keene to North Elba passes to the north of Big Pitchoff, between which and it is a deep ravine. For several miles it is a continuous ascent, and is by no means the best highway in the State. Over a portion of the distance, the view of the Big Pitchoff is obscured by the dense foliage, but when the rise of ground is reached, between the eastern and western branches of the Ausable River, the wood is more open, and a grand and imposing landscape greets the vision. The rocks on the northern side of the mountain rise to a height of near a thousand feet, and in some parts overhanging cliffs, covered with large trees, extend from the summit for some distance over the chasm below. The scene is as wild as can be imagined. Except the road on which we travel, there is nothing for miles to indicate that civilization has ever penetrated the region. The artist, who had joined us at Elizabethtown, pronounced it a landscape of the wildest magnificence, and all of our Bohemian party could not do less than share his enthusiasm. But there is another and newer road from Keene to North Elba, over which we passed last year, and which opens to the tourist a more extended view of precipitous scenery. The road was made about three or four years since, and it extends parallel to the old road, but to the south of it, through the gorge between Big Pitchoff and Long Pond Mountains. By its side is the placid surface of Edmond's Ponds, which for ages, perhaps, have existed at the bottom of the gorge, and which are hardly known to tourists even, and much less to the world at large, and yet about them are grouped scenic beauties such as the eye seldom sees elsewhere. The road through the gorge is very primitive, and is but little known and less traveled. A part of it is corduroy, some of which is built on a causeway over the edge of the pond, and on reaching it the tourist prefers to walk rather than to suffer the jolting which is inevitable if he continues his seat in the vehicle. It was, however, a practicable road last year, and quite as good as the old one; but last Winter a "slide," as it is called—a kind of small avalanche of earth and trees—came upon it from the south side of the Big Pitchoff, and made it difficult of travel to vehicles. Still it can be rode over by light-laden wagons, and is as available as ever to pedestrians. Its selection will fully compensate for the walk, which is only about eight miles from where it leaves until it again reaches the old road. The gorge itself is from fifty to eighty rods wide, and on either side the rocks rise up in massive stateliness to the height of a thousand feet—those on Big Pitchoff but a few rods to the north, and those on Long Pond Mountain perhaps four times the distance to the south. The perspective from either end is one of the wildest grandeur, and, viewed in any direction, it is full of beauties to enchant the vision. As the road is lost to the sight in the forest at either extremity of the gorge, the tourist standing midway looks in vain for some avenue of egress from the chasm without being able to detect any. There are but few spots where the artist or lover of the beautiful in nature can find more to interest, and the visitor to the Adirondacks should make his arrangements to go or return by way of Edmond's Ponds, even if he has to make the journey on foot.

This year, as we were passing over the old road in sight of the steep rocks on the northern side of the Big Pitchoff, I called the attention of the Russian to the fact that here, at least, was a region of rocks where quack medicine venders and concocters of bitters has not defaced the landscapes with advertisements of their nostrums.

"That is so," said the Russian, "but there can be no assurance that in a year or two they will not penetrate these wilds with their daubs."

"Why so?" I asked.

"The only reason that they have not done so," said he, "is because so little is known about them, that they do not know how to get into the region. And," he continued, "that suggests to me an idea."

I felt that something was coming. Without further intimation of what was in his mind, the Russian took out a note book and pencil; his hair began to rise with a prophetic inspiration, and I saw, too, the poet's eye in fine frenzy, rolling. In a half hour he read to us a sublime production, a copy of which I surreptitiously obtained and herewith I give it to the world.

"The dews of morn were rising fast
As through a mountain village passed
A man, with brush and pot of paint,
Who bellowed forth in tone so quaint,
'Excelsior.'

His hat was old, his squinting eye
Looked sinister at the passer-by;
And to the query 'Whither bound?'
He only mumbled forth this sound,
'Excelsior.'

He moved along with rapid stride,
And climbed the Raven's rocky side;
And from a boulder on the top
He uttered in barbaric yop,
'Excelsior.'

He clambered up the Giant's side
And saw the landscape far and wide;
And from a tree-top forth there rung,
In accents of an unknown tongue,
'Excelsior.'

'Oh, stay,' the tavern-keeper said,
'And rest upon a feather-bed.'
He wiggled his fingers from his nose,
And ungrammatic'ly said, 'I goes,
Excelsior.'

'Try not the Pitchoff's sides to mount—
Beware the wolf and catamount.'
Despite these words, he onward sped,
And only to the warning said,
'Excelsior.'

The maiden, said, 'The Indian Pass
Has neither kerosene nor gas.'
A moment passed—she was alone,
But from the bushes heard a groan,
'Excelsior.'

Again through bramble, bush and brier,
Up Whiteface, Colden, McIntyre,
He upward moved, and oft there fell
On hunters' ears, with piercing yell,
'Excelsior.'

And from the top of Marcy's Slide,
He by his boot-straps vainly tried
To lift himself to higher peak,
While through the air was heard the shriek,
'Excelsior.'

The tourist who, in future time,
Shall up the Adirondacks climb,
Will find this daub, his eye to vex,
'S. T.—1860—X.'"

When the Russian had concluded the reading, he said, with a strong emphasis, "Those latter words will come true unless some interposition of Providence shall prevent the incursion of those scamps."

By the way, the Russian, to my knowledge, is well supplied with fluids for our jaunt; but if the bitters man thinks he ought to recognize in some practical way the favor done by the publication of this gratuitous advertisement of his compound, he may send a case to the thirsty editor of the TIMES.

The town of North Elba has within and about it some of the loftiest peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. It is about twelve miles from east to west, and about sixteen from north to south, and yet, so sparsely settled is it that it has only about seventy-five voters. One little hamlet containing perhaps a half dozen dwellings is the only settlement within its limits which can be called a village, and even it is without either a tavern or a store. About three miles to the west of the Big Pitchoff, and a mile and a half east of the settlement, the tourist comes on a fertile plain—the first that has met his gaze for many miles, in the midst of which is "Scott's"—a noted halting place for visitors to the mountains or lakes. SCOTT is not a tavern-keeper or the proprietor of a fashionable Summer resort, but a plain, blunt, old-fashioned farmer, born and reared among the mountains, and hence an expert hunter, fisherman and guide—though he professes to be too old now for active service. Fifteen years since he built himself a fine substantial, roomy farm house, in which to live and die, with no thought that it was to be a central point for excursions to the mountains about and in full sight from his windows; but in the course of time tourists called on him for a meal or a night's lodging, or some pork or flour to carry with them on their tramps. As time passed others would protract their stays, until at last SCOTT has found himself keeping an old-fashioned boarding-house during the Summer months, and during much of the time run down with custom.

Within sight of his house are nearly all of the prominent peaks of the Adirondack Mountains, and within a radius of ten miles are Mount McIntyre, Mount Colden, Wallface, Whiteface, Palmer Mountain, all full to view, Big Pitchoff, Long Pond Mountain, and many others unnamed, beside the Indian Pass, Lake Avalanche, Lake Colden, Lake Placid, Edmonds Pond, Clear Pond, Connery Pond, Bennett's Pond, the western branch of the Ausable River, and many places of resort by sportsmen and tourists. Beyond this radius, but within sight, are Mount Marcy, Dixo Peak, Mount Seward, Nipple Top, and others.

The plain about SCOTT's is probably more cultivated than any other port of the town. It is 1,500 feet above the level of Lake Champlain. With this altitude, it is seldom that the heat of the day is oppressive, while at night blankets are seldom dispensed with by the sleeper. In the river and tributary brooks and ponds trout are caught in quantities which would seem fabulous to those anglers whose achievements have been confined to the ponds and creeks of Long Island. Deer, too, abound in the forest, and as the male members of nearly every family are hunters, fresh venison is found on nearly every table during the appropriate season. Partridges and rabbits, too, are abundant.

North Elba is familiar to most people by reason of its having been the residence of old JOHN BROWN and most of his living sons and daughters, married and unmarried, when he attempted to raise an insurrection among the slaves of Virginia. Two years since his widow and the remaining members of his family emigrated to California, and his farm and buildings have passed into other hands. But as his remains are interred by the side of a granite boulder near the dwelling he occupied, nearly all tourists who admire his character pay a visit to his grave. It is of frequent occurrence that a party thus assembled together on the rock which forms his only tombstone will join in singing the popular refrain of

"JOHN BROWN's body lies mouldering in his grave."

The present owner of the property keeps a register of visitors, and readily answers any questions put to him in reference to the family. He generally finds a ready sale to them of his maple sugar, of which he manufactures from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds annually, and from the proceeds of which he has paid for his place.

It is from SCOTT's that we commence the serious part of our mountain tramping. Already Donna MARIA, the Señorita and the Allemande have got their clothing in readiness. The artist has his box with canvas, colors, palette and brushes prepared. The Russian, too, has been active in preparation, and I, as Head-Centre, have had enough to do.

And now for the summit of Whiteface, which from my window I see rising up in grim majesty.

E. F. U.

From the Hudson to the Susquehanna—The New-Jersey Central—Little Jersey Glanced At—Her Honorable Record—Delaware Water Gap—Scranton and its Coal—Wyoming County—Crops—Harvey's Lake—Wyoming Valley, and Campbell's "Gertrude."

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUNKHANNOCK, Wyoming Co., Penn., July, 1866.

To many a reader of the TIMES, the word Tunkhannock, appearing above, will give forth a very "uncertain sound." Coupled with the familiar and musical "Wyoming," a general idea of its locality will readily be formed, though all beyond this remain vague and intangible.

The trip hitherward was made partly by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. A sixty-mile ride between New-York and Hampton Junction I found a veritable joy, the thermometer 85 to 95 notwithstanding. It was a first experience of travel along this fine highway, and the novelty had much to do with the enjoyment. The enterprise of this corporation appears in its elegant and spacious ferry accommodation at the foot of Liberty-street. Everything seems done that could be, for the convenience and comfort of the traveling public. The boats are models of size, cleanliness and good management.

We were soon in the cars, however, and rattling along by Communipaw and Bergen Point, and over the famous bridge crossing Newark Bay. From the middle of this crossing the eye revels in a panorama as diversified and beautiful as it is expansive. The manufacturing *village* of Newark, as it was a few years ago, now boasting over sixty churches, with people enough, it is supposed, to fill them, is seen toward the north, sleeping calmly on the bosom of the little Passaic. Thence to Elizabeth, (I was about, from the force of habit, to say town, but with the growth of the place into a city, the incongruous ending has been discarded.) All along, smiling villages, hamlets, isolated country residences, enliven the landscape and give a more picturesque

look to the hazy hills which bound the horizon. To the south rolls the stream separating New-Jersey from New-York, as New-York is represented by Staten Island, the beauty of the island itself standing out clearly to the view, with the architectural domes and towers reared by man to make his home look striking, if not stately.

All this and much more the eye takes in before one gets over the bay. Then onward you dash along, through one of the fairest and most beautiful sections of "little Jersey." You pass through the beautiful villages (what villages are not beautiful in this blessed Summer time?) of Westfield, and Plainfield, and Somerville, and Raritan, and cedar-suggesting Lebanon. The country on every side, spite of its red soil, seems a garden, with its wealth of grass and rye nodding for the scythe and sickle; with its luxuriant oats and corn, promising richest return to the tillers' toil; with its apple and peach orchards, the latter particularly ample and inviting, and, as associated with the New-York markets and the "peach season," almost making one's mouth water anticipatively. I own to a hearty liking for "little Jersey"—spite of its narrow and selfish policy in the matter of Sandy Hook and Quarantine, of its tariff pertinaciously exacted of the innocent public traversing the State *ex necessitate*, and of its rather awry political, or perhaps patriotic, record in sundry National crises. This last is the effect of a too preponderating foreign-born element, with somewhat too strong proclivities for "Democracy" right or wrong. The real pulsating heart of Jersey is, and always has been, loyal and staunch to the country through and through. The Revolutionary record no son of her soil, as your correspondent used to be, would care to blot. Her stalwart regiments in the recent struggle, as I have had occasion to see and know, upbore the cause of the Government and flag with a valor, devotion and constancy second to those of no troops called out by the fearful emergency. No State has more reverence for the Christian institutes, has a higher regard for religion, has larger Sabbath assemblies in proportion to the number of its population, respects and observes law, order and social decorums more, is less affected by visionary projects of so-called prophets and reformers, who clamor for the new and impalpable by abandoning the well tried and substantial old.

But here we are at Hampton Junction, 60 miles away from the big city. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train is waiting to receive its freight. We enter it, as a part of the said freight, the signal whistle sounds, and forward we dart again, our course now lying along the placid Delaware. In a short time we cross the river and the boundary between New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Then we reach and pass the Delaware Water Gap, where the rugged mountains on either side approach so closely as to give the impression that out of some ancient pique toward the river they designed, at this point, to block up its course and force it to turn back or run in some other direction.

Presently we arrive at Scranton. Here is a city, the swift outcropping, as it might seem, of the prolific coal beds of the region, that well rewards a sightseer's curiosity. The mass of its houses, scattered over a wide and irregular surface, are small wooden ones, hastily constructed to meet the wants of its steadily swelling mining population. Twenty-five thousand people, it is said, live in Scranton and its environs, mostly drawing their sustenance from the mines. Everything about the locality speaks of coal. Mountains of coal-dust and *debris* confront the eye on every side. Long trains of coal cars, some loaded, others waiting to be, throng the railways. The pleasant little price of $15 a ton; which thousands of fortunate New-Yorkers have had the happiness of paying the last two or three years, looks rather disproportioned to the $1 50 the ton which the article costs at Scranton. The Delaware and Lackawanna Road conveys the bulk of the coal taken out here to the Junction, whence it is conveyed to Elizabethport by the New-Jersey Central. When the business is in full blast, 12 trains run daily, each train, when complete, having 50 cars, and each car containing six tons, or 300 tons for the entire train. This would make 3,600 tons carried each day, and 21,600 tons transported during a week of six days. In addition to this, some five daily trains of the like capacity convey coal from Scranton to North Bend on the Erie Railroad, whence it is distributed to various points communicating with this latter road. These figures will give some idea of the importance of Scranton as a source of coal supply, and will show, too, how nice a sum somebody must realize in profits, when the price of coal at the mines is compared with what it costs the consumer.

At Factoryville, some 120 miles from the point where I took the Delaware and Lackawanna cars, I left them for the carriage of a friend awaiting me. Ten miles, through one of the wildest and most picturesque of regions, brought us to Tunkhannock. It is the shire town of Wyoming County, boasting, in addition to its little square court-house, two churches, as many hotels, and some 800 inhabitants. It is nestled in the bosom of the "Alp on Alp," whose romantic peaks stretch upward toward the clouds on every side. A few rods distant to the south is the Susquehanna, flowing some twenty miles hence, through the lovely valley of Wyoming. The Susquehanna Canal, running from Baltimore, Md., to Waverley, N. Y., a distance of between three and four hundred miles, passes here, close to the village, separating it from the river. Mountains, valleys, the river, the canal, the forests, with broad fields under cultivation, and a quiet, thrifty village to fill out the canvas, combine to form a picture having more than usual charms.

Harvey's Lake, lying some eighteen miles from this point, and thirteen miles from Wilkesbarre, I was curious to see before leaving the region. It is the largest lake in Pennsylvania, though only about twelve miles in circumference. The road leading to it is rough and wild for much of the distance, but the scenery is wonderfully varied and charming. The succession of lofty hill and deep valley is almost continuous. Huge forests stretching over highland and lowland for miles away, are relieved by frequent smiling fields of corn, wheat, oats and grass. I have seen no finer crops anywhere than this rugged region presented. The rich and prodigal soil seemed to stand ready to pay back fifty-fold the toil bestowed upon it. The forest growth, too, looked like the product of centuries. The giant hemlock, oak, maple, beach, ash, linden, sycamore and other varieties, canopied the road for miles; while immense half-decayed trunks were thickly strewed on either side, as far as the eye could pierce the forest gloom. Of so little worth is this rich woodland here, that thousands of acres of the best oak and hemlock districts may be bought for from $2 50 to $5 the acre. Tanneries must therefore multiply here as the supply of bark decreases in more frequented regions.

Arrived at the lake, we find a plain, though commodious frame house of three stories, with piazzas on two sides, planted on a declivity leading to the water and commanding a fine view of it. The lake is in the heart of a wilderness, and is, in truth, a very pretty little sheet of water. It is shaped something like the letter T, and is about three miles from end to end. The water is pure and clear like that of the lovely lakes of Central New-York, and has in some parts a depth of 200 feet. Our party of four took an ante-breakfast row upon it, setting out at 5 o'clock, and found two hours long enough to "do" as much of the circuit as sufficed to give us an idea of all its beauties and wonders, including a famous echo on the northern extremity. We got back in time for breakfast, which we shared with some score or two of guests, about the number found there when the fiercest Summer heats are prevailing. On the whole, we think Harvey's Lake a very nice little lake for Pennsylvanians to visit. Not having looked beyond the limits of their State, State pride may lead them to regard a pond as a marvelously beautiful and inspiring body of water. Let them cross the line separating them from the Empire State, and look upon Saratoga, Otsego, Cayuga, Seneca, George and the rest. They will return quite satisfied to claim supremacy for Pennsylvania henceforth in little beyond its coal and oil.

I alluded to the Wyoming Valley, and cannot close this letter without a few words of special notice. From Tunkhannock to Wilkesbarre, situated in the heart of the valley, is a distance of twenty-six miles. The journey I made in a private carriage, following "Susquehanna's side" for nearly all the way, in plain sight of this loveliest of rivers. The road at times passed through dense woods and along banks rising a hundred feet or more above the level of the stream. An opening in the woods or a turn in the road presented occasional views, taking in long stretches of the calm and softly-flowing river, fringed with graceful trees, with smiling cultivated fields sweeping away on either side. Such wealth and variety of natural scenery, I have rarely found crowded into a ride of four or five hours before.

At length, about midway between the two places above named, the Wyoming Valley suddenly bursts upon the eye. The length of the valley is about twenty-one miles, with a width varying from one to four miles, with mountain ranges shutting it in being from five hundred to one thousand feet high. Perfectly level from end to end, its rich fields gleaming and waving with golden crops, substantial and comely farmhouses, alternated with not a few tasteful and elegant residences peeping through trees and shrubbery, near the road or in the distance, the verdure-clad mountain barrier on either hand, the fair river winding between, with flocks and herds regaling themselves here and there along its banks, the valley presented an appearance of such serene and tranquil beauty, as to warrant all the encomiums which those living in its vicinity are wont to lavish upon it. A short distance to the right of the main road, entering it from the north, is a low, swampy piece of ground, on which the battle of Wyoming was fought, July 3, 1778. It is nearly four miles from Forty Fort, from which Col. ZEBULON BUTLER and his gallant three hundred issued on the disastrous day in question, to fight the force of Tories and Indians, more than three times their number, led by Col. JOHN BUTLER, *not* by "the monster BRANT," as the poet Campbell will have it, the said "monster" not happening to be on the ground at all when the battle was fought. Those who survived the slaughter of their comrades, made their way back to the fort, which soon after surrendered. The "massacre," if this word be not strictly speaking misapplied, consisted in the cruelties perpetrated on some of the vanquished who fell into the hands of their enemies.

The village of Wyoming lies some two or three miles from the bloody field, on the road leading down the valley. It consists of a cluster of plain, unprepossessing looking houses, prominent among which, and directly opposite each other, are two places of entertainment for man and beast, the very appearance of which repels the traveler. One of these rejoices in the name of Wyoming House, the other that of Wyoming Exchange. A shower forced us to take shelter in the former of these for half an hour, at the close of which we were glad to get out again into the pure air and beyond the sound of the ribaldry we had been obliged to hear. Half a mile beyond stands the monument, erected in 1843, over the remains of the fallen in the battle of Wyoming. It is a plain granite structure, some fifty feet high, on the sides of which are inscribed the names of the heroes, whose blood helped to cement the foundations on which our civil and religious liberties rest. The fort was a mile further down the valley, immediately on the bank of the river, hardly a trace remaining now to mark the spot where it stood. It was while attempting to enter this port that CAMPBELL's heroine, the "fair Gertrude," and her father "Albert" received their death wound from the concealed foe. It is marvelous how the poet's genius has impressed itself on this blooming valley and surroundings. So famous has he made the name of Wyoming by his popular poem, that the people of the region seem to have a passion for wearing it. In addition to the county and village of Wyoming, and the two taverns before named, I noticed the Wyoming National Bank, the Wyoming Insurance Co., the Wyoming Valley House, the name given to the splendid new hotel finished recently at Wilkesbarre, and looking out both on the valley and the Susquehanna. While passing over the famed ground, I felt that the very *genius loci* was the poet himself. His imagery and descriptions, some of them unnatural and stilted enough, with his characters, Albert, and Waldegrave, and Outalissi and the lovely, luckless Gertrude herself, thrust themselves upon one at every turn, coloring every object that passed under review. The illusion, indeed, is not without its charm, but its effect is not very favorable to a fine and sober survey. One rather likes in this case to be beguiled by the poet's art. Without it "fair Wyoming" might hardly be distinguishable from many another pretty patch of earth's surface, whose not inferior beauties fail to throw people into extraordinary raptures.

C. V. S.

THURLOW WEED.

Reminiscences of an Old Traveler.

From the Philadelphia City Item.

In April, 1823, young, energetic and ambitious, I left my native town on the banks of the Hudson, in the good steamboat *Richmond*, for Albany, and from thence took the mail-coach for Utica and the West. Rochester was then seemingly a greater distance from the Hudson River, and certainly far more difficult to reach than Chicago or Milwaukee is now, for it took forty hours to ride to Utica! In this stage-coach I first made the acquaintance of THURLOW WEED. He was but a few years my senior, but these few years had settled him into manhood, while I, as a lad in my teens, looked in his ingenuous face, and listened with attention to his kind and encouraging words—words I have never forgotten, and never will. When I saw him leave Utica for Rochester, there to resume his place as foreman in the printing-office of EVERARD PECK, who had just started a newspaper, the Rochester *Democrat*, I turned away with a heavy heart, as his was the first friendship I had formed in the "outside world." At Utica I learned that a few gentlemen, among them JOHN C. and NICHOLAS DEVEREAUX, AMOS GRAY and Gen. JAMES LYNCH, all long since passed away, had built the elegant little packet-boat *Pilot*, to run between Utica and Little Falls, a distance of twenty-two miles, and I was appointed her Captain. In one of my earlier trips Mr. WEED was a passenger, on his way to New-York for type for Mr. PECK's paper, and I have never seen a prouder day since. His congratulations were warm and sincere. In the Fall, however, the canal of Schenectady, and larger packets were put on the route, and I was compelled to draw off my smaller craft, but was immediately appointed to an agency of the Western line of packets, to reside in Rochester, where I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. WEED, and cemented a friendship that during all those many, many years of political excitement, faithlessness and perfidy to obtain power, and further selfish ends, not a cloud has ever intervened or a harsh word been spoken to shatter a link of the chain then formed.

In after years, when the changes and vicissitudes of active life separated us for a time, we have often been thrown together in strange lands and distant places. I have met him on the Upper Mississippi, at the time of the Rock Island celebration, and traveled then thousands of miles in his company. On my way from New-Orleans a few years ago, by the inland route, *via* Mobile and the Alabama River, and railfrom Montgomery, I found him at Charleston, S. C., the guest of the eminent Judge DESSAUSURE, who was at the head of nearly all the benevolent institutions of that then aristocratic city. The late Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS, the poet, was passing the Winter there for his health, and he remarked to me his great delight to see Mr. WEED at the tea-table of the Mills House the evening before, and added that his name had been noticed on the books by several of the "chivalry," but who contented themselves by scanning him closely and walked away. All apprehensions for the personal safety of the Editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, however, were dispelled the next morning, when the distinguished Ex-Mayor and President of the Orphan Asylum called in his carriage for Mr. WEED, and, not content with exhibiting to him that noble institution and many others, he insisted that he should make his house his home until the steamer sailed for New-York two or three days after.

Since then, I met Mr. WEED in Paris, having official business with Prince MURAT, cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and first Marshal of France, he, in the course of conversation, alluded to Mr. WEED, and told me how entirely he had won the confidence and esteem of the Emperor and his ministry. I knew the Prince some five-and-twenty years ago, when he resided with his uncle, JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Ex-King of Spain, at Bordentown, New-Jersey. He married a young American lady at Burlington, and they still live happily together at their palatial residence near the Tuilleries in Paris. The Prince talks English much more fluently than when I first knew him.

I afterward met Mr. WEED at a reception given by Mrs. ADAMS, at her elegant residence in Portland-place, London, where nearly all the statesmen and nobility in and about London (Parliament being then in session) had gathered to pay their respects to our excellent Ambassador at the Court of St. James, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. It was a time of great depression for loyal Americans. Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and London swarmed with boisterous and blustering Secessionists, and the steam presses of the London *Standard* and *Herald*, in the interest and pay of Earl GREY, as well as the confederates, through MASON and SLIDELL, were scattering broadcast over the continent the wholesale fabrications and untruths of their reckless and unprincipled New-York correspondent, "Manhattan." We knew then, as well as we know now, the inevitable result and final collapse of the rebellion. Our enemies, including the Tory Press of England, were exultant and flushed with recent rebel victories. Under these depressing influences, Mr. WEED met Earl RUSSELL, Lord PALMERSTON, the Duke of New-Castle, Lord FORMAGH, and other distinguished noblemen, and they were soon clustering around him. His simple language, unostentatious manner and courteous demeanor seemed to rivet the attention of all. That his ideas were correct and his arguments convincing, was evidenced by the nod of acquiescence and approbation of almost every statesman who heard his low and measured words, every one of which seemed a minnie ball without the rifle's report. A distinguished gentleman from New-York called me aside, and asked if I could account for such marked attention as Mr. WEED was receiving, to the seeming neglect, as it were, even of the American Minister; and he almost murmured at the monopoly Mr. WEED was enjoying. I could only reply by saying it was the homage great men and great minds always paid to genius, talent, purity and worth.

I have no hesitation in saying—and my opportunities to know have been large—that no other person could have been selected from the United States who was so thoroughly educated to a perfect knowledge of the politics, condition, and resources of the North, as well as the cause, the object, and aim of the Southern rebellion, and its certain disastrous fate, and utter ruin of the Southern States. Mr. WEED portrayed in his own masterly way, much to the satisfaction, as I learned at the embassy the next day, of Mr. ADAMS, who had ordered this *soirée* ere Mr. WEED left for America, in order to enable him to exchange sentiments with British statesmen, and impress upon their minds solid truths. Time has justified all the predictions and promises made by Mr. WEED that memorable evening.

In the Summer of 1862 I crossed the Atlantic homeward bound with Mr. WEED, in the good steamship *Persia*. For several days he was confined to his state-room, suffering from sea-sickness. The loss of appetite he did not deplore half as much as the life-long indulgence of his favorite Havana. As usual, I went one morning after breakfast to have the customary chat and smoke on my part, in his room, when I found it vacated. Going on deck, I found him luxuriating with his cigar, and a few friends, who, like himself, had been sea-sick since the ship left Liverpool. In an hour afterwards they were playing whist in the saloon, and continued it at all seasonable hours until we arrived off the Quarantine ground, at Staten Island, where he learned from a messenger and the morning papers that the Democratic Common Council of New-York had the evening before passed a unanimous resolution, extending to him the hospitalities of the City as a compliment and recognition of his great services for the country in Europe, and that a Committee was awaiting the arrival of the ship at Jersey City to take possession of him. He was exceedingly embarrassed, and turning to me, said: "You know how I shrink from demonstrations of this kind; but what am I to do?" "Face it manfully," was my answer. "Well, I suppose I must, as this act is so kind and generous that I cannot do otherwise than accept."

Politically, I doubt if Mr. WEED has now, or has had long before the rebellion broke out, any other than the most enlarged views, and those the most serviceable and the most conducive to the interests of the whole country. He recognizes no party or men except that and those who can be the most useful in the complete restoration of the entire Union to all its former, and apparent future, greatness, cleansed and purified as it now is by the extinction of the leprosy that has preyed so long upon its vitals.

Mr. WEED, in his personal and social relations, is the very embodiment by nature and culture of all that is elegant and refined; possessing a heart too large for his waistcoat to cover, and ever alive to the wants, or seeming wants of his fellow creatures, he often indulges in his generous impulses to an extreme. He is a ready, easy and graceful writer, always to the point, and detests evasion in an opponent. He prefers appealing to the reason and common sense of his readers, but woe to the newly-fledged writer who presumes upon his gentleness. Take him all in all, I have never as yet known his superior, scarcely his equal, in *all* the elements that constitute a gentleman in the broadest and largest sense of the word; gifted with an extraordinary mind and memory, with a condensing engine, as it were, in his large brain, he readily measures the calibre, the motives, and the weight of every one who approaches him, and if he errs in his estimate of character, be assured that his heart outweighed his head.

TRUXTON.

FOREIGN LITERARY ITEMS.

"*Hawaii: the Past, Present and Future of its Island Kingdom*," is the title of a book written by MANLEY HOPKINS, Hawaiian Consul-General, and published by the LONGMANS, London, in which all the stale slanders about the American missionaries are reiterated. This paragraph from the work is a sample of its spirit: "They (the American Missionaries) have not truly Christianized or regenerated the nation. Their proceedings have been attended with grave and obvious faults. They have been wrong in their presentment of Christianity to the native mind. They have presented Christianity as a severe, legal, Jewish religion, deprived of its dignity, beauty, tenderness and amiability. They have not made the people love religion. Like the Jewish law, their system has been the office of a pedagogue leading children to the school of Christ; but the scholars have attended His porch reluctantly, and have gladly escaped from His teaching. In their religious sabbatarian view of the Lord's Day, in their desire to enforce a Maine liquor law, and in some other matters, they have attempted to infringe on the natural rights of men. They have been wrong in their hot-house plan of forcing Christianity on an unprepared people, endeavoring to make them run before they could walk, or even stand alone; pouring water out of buckets on small-mouthed phials, and by using the means of secular punishments and espionage, converting the nation into hypocrites instead of Christians.

The History of Henry V., by GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE, which was recently published by the APPLETONS', is attracting the attention of foreign critics. The *Reader* in a review says: This work, the production of an American citizen, possessed undoubted interest; but the interest, so far at least as it has been excited in ourselves, is derived less from its intrinsic merit than because of its transatlantic origin. It is pleasant, and in no degree surprising, to find an American sufficiently concerned in English history to make it a subject for productive study. ......The literary merits of the book are not so remarkable as to call for special notice, as its literary defects—viz., an index and side reference—most assuredly do. It does not require a very acute critic to see that the writer could not be an Englishman with the attainments evidently possessed by Mr. TOWLE. There are phrases employed which no Englishman would employ; and there are descriptions—that of Windsor Castle, for instance, "so beautifully situated on a cliff overhanging the Thames;" or of Monmouth, "lying beside the county of Glamorgan, in Southern Wales"—such as we should never expect from the pen of a countryman. These defects are, however, of slight consequence. The tale is told with scrupulous impartiality, and cannot fail to have interest for all readers who care to learn the usually-received facts of an important era in the history of our country from the pen of "a stranger, Sir."

"Josh Billings: His Book of Sayings," seems to promise to become quite popular in England. The *Athenæum* says, "There are wit and humor, and sound sense enough in the writings of Josh Billings to warrant their being translated into good spelling; but, even as they are, they cannot be read without exciting mirth, &c., &c. The *Reader* indorses this opinion and adds: "The only wonder is that the translation has not been effected in the present edition. The peculiar humor of Josh Billings does not reside in cacography, which becomes troublesome if continued beyond a short aphorism or a pointed stanza. It resides rather in a way of treating serious matters without actually being profane. He is a sort of funny Puritan leavened with good taste. It is a book to take up a thousand times, and lay down again as many. It has been published in two forms to suit all purposes. Josh Billings will soon become as household a word in his adopted country as Sam Slick. So long as it is American, nothing seems too absurd or exaggerated in the way of humor to please John Bull.

The *Reader* does not think much of *Ecce Homo*. In noticing the preface to the fifth edition, just issued gratuitously by ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston, the literary weekly just named says: "It exhibits the same want of logic and consistency as the original work. The author 'admits that the Church has failed, but he maintains, at the same time, that it has only failed as civil society has failed.' But he forgets that civil society lays no claim to divine origin, and has grown up with mankind from imperceptible beginnings. Christianity was ushered in under awful circumstances, and avowedly to redress the evils of society. To admit its failure is to give up the whole question. There is nothing extraordinary in the fact that some one religion should ultimately be well organized for the perpetual preservation of morality. The preface gives us a better idea than we once had of the author's good faith, but we can only congratulate both author and publisher on what we consider at best a fortunate literary venture."

There is a very amusing "Letter to Joseph" in *Temple Bar*, by EDMUND YATES, "On his Recent Annihilation." This title refers to an article in the *Fortnightly Review* to the criticisms in which, as is well known, the writer's name is always appended. Mr. YATES is willing to accept Mr. G. H. LEWES as an authority upon biography, moral philosophy and natural philosophy; "but when Mr. LEWES, author of *Ranthorpe*, and of *Rose, Blanche and Violet*, reviews my novel, I cry 'question,' and ask what the devil he does in that galley! Of novelists Mr. LEWES is certainly not the rose, though he may perhaps be said to have *vecû près d'elle*. Mr. YATES' intimation that is impossible for any one to review a novel who is not capable of writing one, does not seem to be generally indorsed.

Mr. J. LEYLAND has been making a trip to that watering place so popular with Englishmen, called Lake Nyanza, and ROUTLEDGE (London) has published his account of the journey. The *Reader* does not think much of his narrative. It says: "Mr. LEYLAND, after signifying the reluctance which he experiences in publishing his notes of travel, says: 'In the following pages I do not for a moment pretend to classical or literary style.' Here, then, we have a pledge given, which is unbroken between Mr. LEYLAND and his readers throughout the work. No literary style is attempted by him; and he need really be not so very sedulous to explain to his audience that he is wholly ignorant of the English language."

In *Notes and Queries* the word "Abracadabra" is said to occur first in a poem by Q. SEVERUS SAMMONICUS, who lived in the second and third centuries. A crystal ball, inscribed with the word "Ablathanalba" in Greek letters, was lately found in a burying-place in Denmark, about the date of the sixth century. This is the only instance yet known of such a ball with an inscription upon it. It will be observed this new word is, in a certain sense, more perfect than the first; for the letters read backwards come more nearly to the same. Both words are probably far older than the Christian era. Can "Ablathanalba" be a barbarous compound from "*ablatio*" a taking away, and "*thanatos*," death.

The *Athenæum* reviews the *Rebel War Clerk's Diary*, published some weeks ago by LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia. It says: "After the shoals of worthless books about the American war that have appeared during the last five years, it is a pleasure to open a thoroughly entertaining, and in some respects very instructive, work on a subject that has occasioned so much poor and profitless writing. This diary is no work of fancy, but a genuine record of four years' labor and sad experience, by a man who, from April, 1861, until the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, lived in the highest grade of the official world of the Confederate States."

The Making of the American Nation; or, The Rise and Decline of Oligarchy in the West, is the title of a book written by J. A. PARTRIDGE, and published by STANFORD (London.) Here is a sentence from it: "The great fighting South was the intensest concentration of power for evil since Satan sat on his burning throne and his legions were still for war. It was the most complete administrative military despotism that ever existed, but it had opposed to it the genius and individuality of the Teutonic race, the democracy, the law and freedom loving race, which will have before all things equal social and political conditions, the great Puritan race, which never had a conqueror and never will."

Mr. WASHBOURNE (London,) announces the following books by Roman Catholic writers: By Rev. Dr. DOYLE, *Vesper Book of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, with an Explanation of the Ceremonies and Forms of Prayer*; by Ven. Dr. CHALLONER, *Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine, as Contained in the Profession of Faith; A General History of Modern Europe, with a Preface*, by Very Rev. Dr. WEATHERS, President of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware, fourth edition; *A Letter to George Augustus Simcox, Esq., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; from a Friend who has Lately been Received into the Catholic Church.*

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, according to the *Reader*, has canceled the notice of discontinuance given in a previous number of the *System of Philosophy*, which he is issuing in parts. The same journal says: "It is quite incorrect, as has been asserted, that any particular support to the undertaking was given, or likely to be given, by the American public. On the contrary, the American subscribers had fallen off, whilst the English, for the most part, continued to support Mr. SPENCER in his undertaking. The June number is the sixteenth, and continues the section of 'Morphological Development.'"

In a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus*, M. D'ARCHIAC is stated to have laid before the Academy of Sciences a round pebble, coated with a greenish micaceous schist, and possessing a fine grain, which was discovered by M. GARRIGOU in the lower grotto at Massat-Arriege, in the midst of a vast quantity of human remains and flint implements, of the age of the fossil reindeer. On the smooth surface of this fragment, which is 18 centimetres long and 10 broad, is the profile of a bear in the act of walking, extremely well executed. The authenticity of this curious stone is stated to be unquestionable.

In some sermons by Archdeacon WORDSWORTH "On the Church of Ireland," of which Messrs. RIVINGTON have just published a shilling edition, occurs this curious passage: "Brethren, what are Tables of Population? What is a Census? It is an enumeration of human beings. And what are human generations? God can wither them in a moment. He often sweeps them away by Plague, Pestilence and Famine; *or they disappear by emigration. By one breath of His mouth* He disturbs all our calculations, which are grounded on Tables of Population."

Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. call attention to a Chinese "Murray." It appears in the shape of a neat pamphlet of some 70 pages, entitled *Notes for Tourists in the North of China*; by N. B. DENNYS, and published by Messrs. A. SHORTRIDE & Co., Hong Kong. In a prefatory notice, dated March 28, 1866, the author states that his work is offered to the public as a few notes having for their object to relieve the traveler from the embarrassment into which he naturally falls when journeying in so uncivilized a region as the Province of Chih-li, in which Pekin is situated.

King LOUIS I., of Bavaria, who recently presented the town of Mannheim with the statue of Iffland, has added to this bounty by the present of another statue, which is to be finished in the course of this Summer, that is, if the war does not extend to those lovely shores. It is the statue of WOLFGANG HERIBERT VAN DALBERG, Reichsfreiherr, and younger brother of Prince Primas and Grand Duke of Frankfort.

In a recently published book, Mr. JAS. HUTCHINSON, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, points out remarkablere semblances in the *Iliad* of HOMER and the *Râmâyana* of VALMIKI. He contends that the rape of Helen and the siege of Troy are really but the carrying off of Sita and the capture of Lanka done into Greek verse. He goes further and asserts his conviction that HOMER not only worshipped the same deities as the Hindus, but was himself a Hindu.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that "a little while since it was announced by a clergyman that 'a glass of sherry, with a biscuit, at 11 A. M., half a pint of bitter ale at an early dinner, and another glass of sherry in a cup of arrowroot at supper,' would be found efficacious in the prevention of cholera *among the laboring classes*."

Prof. G. STEPHENS, of Copenhagen, is engaged on a detailed account of the "Old Northern Runic Inscriptions belonging to the Iron Age of Denmark." His book will be illustrated by *fac-similes* and alphabets. The number of stone implements alone preserved in public and private collections in Denmark has been estimated at 40,000.

One of the earliest signs of the effect of the Continental War upon scientific matters, is shown by a notice which has been circulated, announcing that the forty-first meeting of German naturalists, which was to have been held at Frankfort, on the 17th of September, and five following days, is indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. MOXON will shortly publish *Lyra Elegantiarum*: a collection of some of the best specimens of Vers de Societe and Vers d'Occasion in the English Language, by deceased Authors. Edited by FREDERICK LOCKER.

After the Storm; or, Brother Jonathan and his Neighbors, in 1865-66, by J. E. HILARY SKINNER, Barrister-at-Law, author of *The Tale of Danish Heroism*, is a work in two volumes just published by BENTLEY, (London.)

M. AUBER is determined not to grow old, octogenarian though he be. He is writing another three-act opera for the Opera Comique, to be produced there next Carnival.

HENRY STACKE has been writing, and WARNE, of London, publishing *The Story of the American War*. It is described as a concise and simple narrative of the leading events.

Mr. MURRAY (London) will shortly publish a companion volume to *The Architecture of Ahmedabad*, containing some of the principal edifices in Dharwar and Mysore.

A new edition of MAUNDER's "Biographical Treasury;" reconstructed, revised, and partly rewritten; by WILLIAM L. R. CATES, has just been published by the SINGMAN's, (London.)

A History of the Secret Societies in French by M. PIERRE ZACCONE is announced. The book will appear in parts, to come out twice a week, and will be copiously illustrated.

The Christian Knowledge Society (London) will publish, toward the close of the year, a new penny periodical for the working classes.

Mr. SWINBURNE's miscellaneous poems will be brought out in this country and London simultaneously.

Mr. MULLER, author of *King Maximilian II. of Bavaria*, has written a book entitled *Die Hohenzöllern Könige in der Kulturgeschichte*.

Mme. RUDERSDORFF is said to be occupied in the composition of a grand opera.

Mr. NIMMO has issued a second volume of his shilling edition of *Popular Tales*.

GAVAZZI is out with an "Anti-Eirenicon" in reply to Dr. PUSEY.

Jerks from Short Leg is the curious title of a work on cricket just published.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

OZONE—ITS CHARACTER AND HISTORY.—This name must be very familiar to our readers, and they are all probably aware that the existence of a substance, called by its discover ozone, was made known to the scientific world by SCHONBEIN. He did not isolate it, as chemists had isolated hydrogen, iodine, magnesium, or other substances. To form it there must be oxygen, but we can hardly say that there must not likewise be hydrogen, or rather water. But the experiments of various observers may be considered to have established that. Some of the phenomena indicate the presence of ozone can be obtained without anything else than oxygen. It is not yet exactly known, however, whether the substance that is formed in presence of the vapor of water, and answering to the tests of ozone, is formed from oxygen only. If perfectly dry and pure oxygen gas be electrified by passing a series of sparks through it, or by discharging machine electricity through it, ozone is produced; or, in other words, the oxygen becomes extraordinary. It acquires a peculiar smell, such as is observed on standing near a large electrical machine in action, or like that of a dense fog. It becomes capable of oxidizing bodies in a way that it could not do before, so that it becomes corrosive, soon destroying most organic substances, and acting promptly on metals. It oxidizes and decomposes salts ordinarily stable, such as sulphate of magnesia and iodide of potassium, and even combines with the inactive gas nitrogen. Ozone is practically insoluble in water, but is absorbed by it if the water contains a sensible quantity of organic matter. If this changed oxygen is treated with some of the substances affected by it, these active properties disappear, and the original oxygen, in great part, remains unchanged. But FREANY and E. BECQUEREL have shown that by electrifying the oxygen in contact with moist metallic silver or a solution of iodide of potassium, all the oxygen can be so changed as to be absorbed by those substances. Other methods of forming ozone are by gently heating a mixture of air and ether vapor, or by exposing clean moist phosphorous to the air. In these cases the generation of the ozone seems to be simultaneous with the partial oxidation of the acting substance. Ozone is also formed by the action of sulphuric acid on peroxide of basium. It has also been shown to be formed during fermentation and the growth of monads, and is believed to be very generally produced during oxidation at ordinary temperatures. It hardly, however, can be said for certain that oxidation is a cause of the ozonization of oxygen, as we know that all the oxidations that take place can be produced by ozone itself, so that it may be that ozone is produced by the contact of oxygen with these bodies, or in other ways, and that then these bodies begin to oxidize under the action of the ozone. Now there are several tests of ozone, but they are all disputed. One of the earliest tests employed was a white paper impregnated with sulphate of manganese. This paper is turned brown by ozone forming hydrated peroxide of manganese. Another test proposed by SCHONBEIN, and the one most in use at present, is white paper impregnated with starch paste and iodide of potassium. This paper is turned blue by ozone. HOUZEAU has introduced and employed, strips of wine colored litmus paper, half of each of which is only impregnated with iodide of potassium, because there are other substances liable to change the iodized starch papers by liberating iodine which will not affect these papers. For those other substances liberate the iodine by forming a neutral salt with the potassium, such as acid vapors, chlorine, etc., but ozone does so by forming potassa which is alkaline. This alkalinity his papers indicate by the part charged with the iodine becoming, under the influence of ozone blue, from the action of the potassa on the violet litmus, and then contrasting with the unchanged color. By its powerful oxidizing action on organic matter, it quickly purifies air or water charged with organic matter, removing smell and taste from them. The most offensive masses of putrid matter lose their offensiveness to the senses by the action of this body. Its activity renders it a powerful irritant to mucous surfaces. By heat ozonized oxygen loses all its peculiarities and regains its own; among others, its proper volume. Since oxygen converted, or partly converted into ozone contracts in volume, it is evident that ozonized oxygen must be denser than the ordinary. The hypothesis which has for years been suggested is, that ozone is half as dense again as oxygen. On this hypothesis, iodide of potassium is considered to absorb one-third of the matter of ozone, and to liberate the other two-thirds as oxygen. M. Soret has recently attempted to determine the density of ozone, and his experiments confirm the view that three volumes of oxygen are condensed into two. He found that oil of turpentine so acts upon ozonized oxygen as to cause the volume of the gas to diminish. He concluded from this that iodide of potassium decomposes the compound oxygen, or ozone, and absorbs part, while in his experiment turpentine absorbs it all. He finally found that the volume of the ozone absorbed by the oil of turpentine was produced from a volume almost half as great again of oxygen. Hence he concludes that the density of ozone is half as great again as oxygen. It is a question of dispute whether it exists in the atmosphere, and one not easily settled.

Military Order in Nebraska.

Brig.-Gen. COOKE, commanding the Department of the Platte, in General Orders, dated July 24, directs the commanders of military districts to arrange between the military posts in the department beyond the last post-office, for the transportation of mails by mounted soldiers, or in some cases by Indians, regularly once a week in both directions, and in such manner that there shall be no delays. For some posts, in the winter months, it may be found necessary or expedient to modify or change the period and deviate from the rate of motion, which should ordinarily be about fifty miles per day. He also announces that the name of the new post now being built on the left bank of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, shall be Fort Buford. Post commanders are also instructed to forbid and prevent the residence on the military reservations of Indian traders, Indians or whites. Although Indians are to be treated with hospitality, they must be made to understand that their visits are to be formal and business-like.

ARRIVAL OF HAMILL.—James HAMILL, the champion oarsman of America, arrived home by the *China*. He had a kindly reception from his friends. HAMILL says he was treated with the greatest kindness by the people of Newcastle, with whom he became a favorite, and who, notwithstanding national prejudices, seemed to be rather desirous that he should win. He affirms that the races were conducted in the most honorable manner, not the slightest foul play being shown or disagreeable feeling manifested, and that the utmost harmony and good will prevailed at the contests. His Newcastle friends, on his departure, presented him with a massive gold watch and chain, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held. The Portland *Argus* of Tuesday says that the easy style in which WALTER BROWN of that city "clipped" the famous JOSH WARD at the Worcester regatta, has determined WALTER's many friends in Portland to back him against HAMILL, should that party still claim the championship of the United States. In the event of no match with HAMILL, BROWN will meet the English champion, KELLEY, in Portland harbor for a few thousand a side.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 4, 1866.

$9,000	U. S. 5s, '81.C.	109¾	200	West. U. Tel.	56
15,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.R.'62	105¾	25	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	108
19,500	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	108¾	200	Quicksilver	50¾
200,000	do	108⅞	200	Mar. Min.	12
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'64	106⅛	100	Mariposa Pr.	27
14,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	106⅛	100	do	26¾
1,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'l	104⅛	600	Boston W. P.	32¾
6,000	do	104⅝	130	Pacific M. S. Co	225
850	do.2d S..Sm'l	104⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛
1,500	do	104⅛	200	do	104⅛
8,500	do	104⅛	5	do	103¾
2,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104¾	64	do	104⅛
			17	do......2d call	103¾
25,000	do	104¾	30	Erie R.	69
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97½	500	do	68¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C	70¾	100	Hud. R. R.	121½
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	100½	100	do	121½
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	84	39	N. Y. & N. H. R.	112
2,000	N. Car. New Bs.	62	100	Reading R.	112
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	30¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110¼
200,000	do	30¾	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
100,000	do......b60	30⅞	100	do......b10	84⅜
10,000	do......2d call	30⅝	100	do......2d call	84⅝
10,000	do	30⅛	100	do	84⅜
2,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	100	500	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅝
2,000	Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	77	600	Clev. & Pitts	86⅝
2,000	Mich. C. 8s. New Loan	112	200	do......2d call	86⅝
			173	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111
5,000	McG. W. 1st	84	500	Chic. & N. W.	36¾
2,000	do	85	100	do......b30	37
10	Hanover Bank	110	300	do	36⅞
16	Corn Ex. Bk.	119	100	do	37
35	Fourth National	103¾	500	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	67⅝
40	do	103½	700	do	67¾
18	Bank of New-York	120½	100	do......b30	67⅝
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	152	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	103⅝
5	do	151	200	do	103⅝
100	Central Coal	47¾	300	P., F. W. & C.	104⅛
100	Cum. Coal. P.	47	100	do......2d call	104⅛
100	do......2d call	47½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½
100	Amer. Coal	58			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	30½	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¾
10,000	do......b5	30¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	87
5,000	do......s3	30⅜	200	do	87¼
25,000	do......s3	30⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.	103⅝
40,000	do	30⅝	300	do......s10	103⅝
20,000	do	30⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	37
200	New-York C.x-d...c	104⅛	300	do......b10	37½
300	Erie R.	68¾	100	do......s3	37
300	do......c	68⅝	200	do......c	37
100	do......b3	68¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	67¾
100	do......b15	68¾	300	do......b5	67⅞
200	Hudson R.	122	100	do......s3	67⅛
200	Reading R.x-d...b3	112¼	500	P., Ft. W. & C.x-d	104

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	30½	200	Reading R.x-d	112
20,000	do......b3	30⅛	400	do......s3	111⅞
10,000	do......b30	30½	200	do	111⅞
40,000	do......s3	30⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅞
100	Central Coal Co	48	200	do......b10	86⅝
200	Mariposa Pref.	26	200	do	86
200	West. U. Tel.	55½	1300	Cleve. & Tol.	116¾
100	do	55¾	200	do	116⅜
18	do	55	100	Chic. & R. Is......b10	103¾
100	do......b3	56	100	do	103⅜
100	do......b10	55⅞	100	do......b30	103⅞
100	do	55⅞	200	do	103⅞
200	N. Y. Central...x-d	104⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	36⅞
100	do......b10	104⅛	100	do......s15	36⅞
100	do......s60	103⅞	100	do......b3	36⅞
100	do......s3	104⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅝
500	Erie R.	68⅝	100	do......b30	67⅞
100	do	68⅞			
200	do......b20	68⅛	400	P.,Ft.W.&C x-d	104
200	do......s60	67⅞	100	do......b3	104⅛
300	do	68¼	200	do......s10	104⅜
100	do	68⅛	100	do......b4	104⅛
100	Hud. R. R......x-d	121⅜	200	do	104⅛
200	Mar.& Cin.1st Pf.	43¼			

MONDAY, Aug. 6—A. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, as it stood on the 1st of August inst., amounted to $2,633,099,276, being a reduction since the previous statement of June 1, in sixty days, of $37,189,091. In the same period the further sum of $46,814,650, in the temporary Currency obligations of the Treasury, has been funded into 5-20 6 per cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of 1865. The present is by far the most favorable statement of the progress in reduction of the Public Debt yet reported. It is $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 better than was generally looked for, and shows a grand reduction from the maximum of the Public Debt, unprovided for in August last, *of one hundred and twenty-four million of dollars*—say $124,153,999. Since the 1st June the Gold Coin in the Treasury has increased from $50,679,957 to $61,322,126. The following is a condensed summary, as compared with the previous official statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 1, 1866.

	June 1, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
5-20s new, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
5-20s new, 1865	80,734,500	127,549,150
6 per cents., 1881	283,745,500	283,734,150
5 per cents., 10-40s	171,219,100	171,219,100
Old 6 per cents	18,323,592	18,323,592
Old 5 per cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,195,825,192	$1,242,628,442
7.30 per cents	$812,221,600	$798,949,350
Compound Legal-tenders	162,012,140	156,012,140
6 per cent. certificates	43,025,000	
6 per cent. stock to Pacific Road	5,402,000	6,042,000
Total currency-bearing	$1,022,660,740	$961,003,490
Deposits on interest	124,561,486	118,665,469
Gold Deposits, no Interest	22,568,320	16,403,180
Total on Deposit	$147,129,806	$135,068,649
Cash in Treasury	*129,691,083	*137,317,332
Difference	$17,438,723	$2,248,683
Greenbacks	402,128,318	400,361,728
Fractional Currency	27,334,965	26,684,138
Past due Notes and Bonds	4,900,429	4,670,160
Total free of interest	$434,363,712	$431,716,026
Total Public Debt	$2,670,288,367	$2,633,099,276
Decrease		37,189,091
*On Hand	June 1, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1866.
In gold	$50,679,957	$61,322,126
In currency	79,011,126	75,995,206
Total as above	$129,691,083	$137,317,332

The following are the important changes since the statement of June 1:

DECREASE—In 12 months' Certificates		$43,025,000
Deposit balances		19,687,406
Seven-thirties		13,272,250
Compounds		6,000,000
Currency, &c.		2,647,085
Sixes of 1881		11,400
Total in gross		$84,643,741
INCREASE—In 5-20s of 1865	$46,814,650	
Pacific Railroad 6s	640,000—	47,454,650
Net decrease in June and July		$37,189,091
Net decrease in May		19,401,475
Total extinguished in three months		$56,590,566
From Aug 1, 1865, to April 30, 1866		67,563,433
Total extinguished in twelve months		$124,153,999

The differences in the Deposit accounts and and Cash on hand since last August appear as follows:

	On Deposit.	On Hand.
Currency	$99,116,844	$81,402,000
Gold	Nil	35,338,000
Total Aug. 1, 1865	$99,116,844	$116,740,000
Currency	$118,665,469	$75,995,206
Gold	16,403,180	61,322,126
Total Aug. 1, 1866	$135,068,649	$137,317,332

The reductions in the Legal-Tender Notes of the Treasury since last August appear as follows:

	Aug. 1, 1865.	Aug. 1, 1866.
Greenbacks	$433,160,569	$400,361,728
Compounds	212,120,470	156,012,140
Five ₧ Cent. L. Tend's	39,954,230	Nil.
Total Legal Tend's	$685,235,269	$556,373,868
Reduction in twelve months		128,861,401

The Funded Gold-bearing and Currency Debt compare as follows since last August:

	Aug. 1, 1865.	Aug. 1, 1866.
Funded Debt	$1,108,662,642	$1,242,628,442
Currency Debt	1,648,590,633	1,390,470,834
Total	$2,757,253,275	$2,633,099,276
Net reduction as above		124,153,999

The Trade of the past week was up to a good Summer average. The Importations and Customs Duties of the week would indicate active preparations for the Fall trade, while the business from store is complained of in some quarters as being dull. The Exports of Domestic Produce are looking up, and the liberal stock of old Cotton in this and the New-Orleans markets still on sale, together with the bright promise of the new crops of every description—Cotton, Tobacco and Grain—afford a reasonable hope that the Export movement will continue to improve. The current Export of Specie is mainly confined to the transmission of the Gold and Silver Bullion arriving here every ten days from California. These receipts since the 1st July amount to $6,794,000, while the Specie Exports of all descriptions in the same period are $6,322,000. There has been a large accumulation of Gold in the Treasury Office, in the last four or five weeks, beyond the receipts for Customs. About two millions have come from the San Francisco and New-Orleans Offices, and a much larger sum, in the aggregate, has been lodged on deposit by the public and Gold Notes taken out to represent it. It will be noticed from the Public Debt Statement that the Government itself owned and controlled at the close of July, after providing for all outstanding Gold Notes, $45,000,000 of Gold, as against $28,000,000 on the 1st June. The gross amount held in all the Treasury Offices on the 1st August was $61,322,000. The effect of the Atlantic Cable, thus far, has been to increase the export orders for Cotton, Petroleum and United States 5-20s of 1862, most of which are at limits that could be met on this side. The Money market works easy and at moderate rates. The Government Stocks are firm, and the Public Debt Statement which we publish this morning is well calculated to increase the demand.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,162,514, against the total entries of $5,484,358 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,343,670, against $1,781,971 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $530,174, against $21,108 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,870,933. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,598 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,198.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	July 7	$3,202,498
February	30,520,430	July 14	6,506,355
March	25,919,086	July 21	6,253,994
April	24,678,786	July 28	5,829,287
May	28,425,574	Aug. 4	5,162,514
June	22,642,163		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$189,171,488
Against same time last year			103,752,268
Increase since Jan. 1			$85,419,220

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	June	$10,262,428
February	17,195,507	July 11	2,094,889
March	23,665,517	July 18	4,076,857
April	23,311,185	July 25	2,867,787
May	13,192,873	Aug. 1	3,343,670
Total to date since Jan. 1			$120,122,713
Against same time last year			84,324,532
Increase since Jan. 1			$35,797,681
Gold, Aug. 4, 1866			147 ₧ cent.
Gold, Aug. 5, 1865			143¾ ₧ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	July 7	$1,630,730
February	1,867,030	July 14	2,229,270
March	1,045,039	July 21	416,013
April	588,875	July 28	1,515,446
May	23,744,194	Aug. 4	530,174
June	15,890,956		
Total since Jan. 1			$52,104,063
Against same time last year			18,666,612
Increase since Jan. 1			$33,437,451

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	May	$3,783,186
February	3,633,431	June	2,189,226
March	3,967,588	July	5,115,843
April	1,551,721	Aug. 1	1,678,518
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$24,283,721
Against same time last year			10,019,817
Increase since Jan. 1			$14,263,904

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,460,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,739	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,979	July	5,873,878
Aug. 4	1,791,000	Aug. 4	135,800
Total	$81,309,466	Total	$28,954,792
To date, 1865	49,577,786	To date, 1865	22,837,312

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	150@147¼
U. S. 6 ₧ cents, 5-20 years	107¾@108⅝
U. S. 5 ₧ cents, 10-40 years	98¾@99¼
U. S. 7.30 ₧ cents, 1867-8	104@104⅝
New-York Central	104¼ with div.@104⅛ x. d.
New-York and Erie	64¾@69¼
Rock Island	100¼@103⅞
Michigan Southern	83¼@84⅞
Illinois Central	121@122⅝
Hudson River	120@121⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85¾@87⅞@86⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	101¾@103⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	35¾@36⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	50@50½
Cumberland	45⅞@47
Reading	111@112⅞@111½
Northwestern Preferred	65¼@67⅞
Canton Land Co	52¾@53
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28⅞@30⅜
Mariposa Preferred	26¾@25@26⅛

The Gold Room was dull Saturday, and the sales moderate. The price closed a fraction weaker than on Friday night. The Exports of the day and week were $530,174.

The amount of Customs paid into the New-York Office of the Treasury during the week is $2,870,933. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, $168,900.

The Government Stocks were all strong, and large sales of the old 5-20s of 1862 made at 108⅝@⅞@⅞@109 ₧ cent.; the closing quotation 108⅞@108⅞ ₧ cent. There were later Cable rumors of the price on the other side, but they were not generally relied upon. The new 5-20s of 1865 sold at 106⅛@106⅜ ₧ cent.

As usual on Saturday, during the Summer months, only half a day's work was done on the Stock Exchange. The Railways were not materially different from the last figures of Friday night. Rock Island and Fort Wayne advanced, Erie about steady, and Pittsburgh and Reading a fraction cheaper. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made on the shutting up of the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99¼	N. West Pref.	67¾	67⅞
U. S. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅞	Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅛	Fort Wayne	103⅝	103⅞
N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅛	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	68⅞	68⅝	Quicksilver	50⅞	50½
Hudson	121	121⅜	W. U. Telegraph	55⅞	55⅞
Reading	112½	111⅞	Mariposa Pref.	27⅝	26⅛
Mich. Southern	84⅝	84⅝	Canton	53	53
Illinois Central	122⅝	122⅝	Ohio Certificates	30⅛	30⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅛	86⅞	American Gold	148	147⅛
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107¾	107⅞
Northwest	37	36¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	104
Manhattan	131	Hanover	110
Merchants'	113	Metropolitan	121
Mechanics'	115	Market	110
Union	116½	Shoe and Leather	110
America	137	Corn Exchange	119
City	200	Continental	100
Phenix	102	Marine	140
Tradesmen's	135	Commonwealth	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	124	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
National	101	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Central National	108
Commerce	111	First National	211
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	100	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	102	Ninth National	111¾
Chatham	135	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of the Republic	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s.conv. 1876	101½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1868	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s. '82	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	[illegible]
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Clev. & P. 3d M. conv's	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 4th mort.	76½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Mil. & Mo. Br'dge 1st M.	[illegible]
Pac. R. Pa. guar'd by Mo.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7s. c. 1875	[illegible]	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Al. income	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Cons. 7 ₧ c. conv.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	McGregor West. 1st M.	84
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,884,528 89; including for Customs, $246,000; Gold Notes, $350,000. Payments, $3,060,134 40 Balance, $82,467,684 19.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₧ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the fourth week of July was: 1866, $27,374 17; 1865, $25,288 54. Increase, $2,085 65. From Jan. 1, to date, 1866, $711,676 33; 1865, $573,820 98. Increase, $137,255 35.

The following is the first of July Quarterly Exhibit of the National Banks of the United States:

Loans and discounts	$548,216,206
Overdrafts	2,111,237
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	14,728,533
Expense account	3,000,439
Premiums paid	2,338,862
Cash items	96,077,164
Due from national banks	96,682,433
Due from other banks and bankers	13,982,287
United States stocks to secure circulation	326,388,350
Other United States bonds and securities	121,152,950
Bills of other banks	17,891,722
Specie	12,627,016
Other lawful money	201,408,853
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	17,563,911
Aggregate	$1,476,266,877
Capital stock paid in	$414,170,493
Surplus fund	50,151,991
Notes in circulation	267,778,678
Individual deposits	533,290,265
United States deposits	36,038,185
Deposits of disbursing officers	3,066,892
Due to national banks	96,696,736
Due to other banks and bankers	25,951,728
Profits	29,285,259
State bank circulation outstanding	19,996,163
Other items	40,494
Aggregate	$1,476,266,877

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

COFFEE—Is in demand at full prices. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₧ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request and firmer. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ₧ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales against receipts of 716 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,598
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	415,476
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	844,284
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	467,225

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed in price, closing irregularly. Sales since our last, 5,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$7 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$9 65, chiefly at $6 65@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8@$9 60 ₧ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$7 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 9 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 00	@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 65	@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 70	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50	@14 50

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last 480 bbls. in lots, at $9 80@$10 85 for poor to good, and $10 90@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and depressed, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 20@$12 ₧ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ₧ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 80 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand, but closes tamely and heavily. Sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, including No. 1 to choice Amber Milwaukee Club, $2@$2 08, and choice New Amber North Carolina, (the first received in five years,) at $2 85 ₧ bushel. Corn has been much depressed, but closes with a rather better feeling in the market, on an improved export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 78c. for unsound, 78c.@80c., chiefly at 79c., for sound mixed Western ₧ bushel. Oats have been quiet, at easier prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@44c.; Milwaukee at 45c.@48c.; Iowa at 52c.@55c.; Jersey at 59c.@61c., and State at 61c.@63½c., ₧ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is dull and heavy, with small sales of Western at 75c.@85c., and Canadian at $1 10, ₧ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request, and buoyant at 70c.@$1 10 for old and 85c.@90c. for good to prime new ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at uniform rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ₧ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,891 Hides; sales, 65,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 12,700 Buenos Ayres, 22c.@23c. ₧ lb.; 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 Rio Grande, 20½c. ₧ lb.; 17½c.@17½c., gold, usual selection; 14,000 California, part to arrive, 22@24 lbs., 27c.@27½c. ₧ lb., cash, usual selection; 14,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs.; 16½c.@17c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Mexican, 18 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Gambia and Bissau, 9 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs.; 12½c.@13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs.; 10½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands 249,600 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 318,800,) 2,000 Wet Salted do., and 555 bales East India Hides, viz: 146,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 20,000 California, 31,000 Rio Grande, 36,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 5,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,600 East Indies, common, 2,000 Texas, 1,500 New-Orleans and Western, 1,000 Southern, 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,000 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus. The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely active throughout the week, under an active demand from all sections and most classes of buyers. Prices have advanced fully ½c. on all descriptions, and the tendency is still upward. The receipts from the tanneries foot up less than 30,060 Sides for the week, and the stock is considerably diminished, being very light and poorly assorted. For Oak Tanned Sole the demand is spirited, and large sales, especially of light weights, have been effected at full prices. The stock is meagre and firmly held, while fresh leather comes in very sparingly. We quote: —Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₧ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, to-day, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 47c.@60c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@76c. ₧ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$9 ₧ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ₧ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request at full prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 80; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled. Sales since our last 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 50 for new Mess, closing at $31 37, regular; $29 50@$30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 75 for new Prime, ₧ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, September and October delivery, part October, sellers' option, at $30 75 ₧ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18½c.@21c. for Hams; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is unchanged, sales since our last, 425 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@21c., ₧ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams have been inactive, at $45 ₧ bbl. Butter is quiet at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues in limited demand at 6c.@19½c. ₧ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₧ lb	38	@[illegible]
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₧ lb	33	@[illegible]
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₧ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₧ lb	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₧ lb	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₧ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₧ lb	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₧ lb	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₧ lb	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₧ lb	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₧ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₧ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₧ lb	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₧ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₧ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₧ lb	18	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₧ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₧ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₧ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₧ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₧ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₧ lb	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ₧ lb	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₧ lb	6	@ 8

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 19½c.@21½c.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 81,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12¾c. ₧ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 tcs Lard at 18s.; 50 hhds Tallow at 12s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For Lisbon and Bordeaux, each, a brig with staves, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS EVENING, MACBETH and BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 618 Broadway. THIS DAY, THE HEAD AND ARM OF ANTON PROBST.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic telegraph brings us news to the 4th inst.; the steamship *Moravian*, at Father Point, brings advices to the 27th ult. By the former we learn that the Peace Conference is to be held at Prague, and that the preliminaries of negotiations have already been agreed upon. These include the withdrawal of Austria from the German Confederation, the cession of Venetia, the loss of her share in the Danish Duchies, and the payment by her of a large share of the war expenses of her adversaries. Germany is to be divided into two confederations, separated by the line of the Maine. The Northern Union will be controlled by Prussia, and the Southern probably by Bavaria. The *Moravian* brings intelligence of an engagement that took place before Presburg, just before the armistice was agreed upon, in which the Austrians were defeated. A Hungarian legion has been formed in Silesia for the invasion of Hungary in case peace is not declared.

On Friday night, Aug. 2, the bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland was read a second time in the British House of Commons. Mr. GLADSTONE supported the Government, and expressed his admiration of the manner in which our Government had treated the Fenians in this country. A dispatch tells us that an Italian patriot is dead, but whether FARINI or MAZZINI we are left in doubt. Cardinal ANTONELLI is again sick.

GENERAL NEWS.

The police of Detroit made a descent last week on twenty houses of ill-fame in that city, arresting all parties found, male and female, and bringing them before the justice. The proceeding being unheralded and occurring at midnight, the crowd, when collected before the bar of the court, is said to have presented an appearance beggaring description, and furnishing a loathsome illustration of life as it exists in our large towns. The *Free Press* says: "Here they stood—the young girl, just entered on her career of crime, side by side with the sensuous and bloated beings in the form of women long debauched and grown old in their shameful course of life. Some were dressed in silks, others in rags, insufficient to cover them, with hair disheveled, eyes bleared and bloodshot, disease and filth betrayed in their various degrees and disgusting deformity. All ages and stages in crime were present; the denizens of the lowest haunts and those of other and more pretentious localities were huddled together. Nor were the courtesans alone. With them came young men and old men; middle aged, and as diverse in appearance and station as were their female friends and boon companions of a few hours before."

Mr. WALDACK, of Cincinnati, in spite of difficulties unknown to the ordinary practice of photography, has succeeded in taking a number of beautiful stereoscopic views of the Mammoth Cave, as vivid and clear as if they were sun-paintings. The negatives already printed embrace two views of Gothic Chapel, the avenue behind the Giant's Coffin, the bridge over the Bottomless Pit, the Deserted Chamber, and several others. Light is obtained entirely from magnesium. Messrs. JOHN R. PROCTER and JOHN H. O'SHAUGHNESSY, both Cincinnatians, have bought the exclusive right of photographing scenes in the cave.

P. T. BARNUM and others are preparing to start a large zoological garden in New-York, in connection with Barnum's Museum, a part of which show will be free to the public, and the entire exhibition kept down to the Museum prices. A charter for the association has been obtained from the Connecticut Legislature, with a capital of $2,000,000, and thirty acres of land have been purchased in the vicinity of Bridgeport, on which are being erected suitable buildings and glass edifices for breeding and acclimating of rare animals, birds, etc., and for training some of them for public performances.

The managers of the New-York State Agricultural Society, under and in pursuance of chapter 284, of laws of 1862, have passed a resolution prohibiting all theatrical, circus, and mountebank performances, shows, huckstering, and trafficking, within a distance of 200 yards of their fair grounds, during the State Fair, in Saratoga, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of September next. This prohibition covers the lots of individuals adjoining the fair grounds as well as the highways around the same.

W. R. COOPER, the young naval officer who assumed the name of Paymaster ALLEN, at Washington, the other day, and by an ingenious and elaborate forgery of papers, succeeded in obtaining $50,000 at the Treasury Department, was married to the daughter of Mr. DEFREES, Superintendent of Printing, and was starting on his marriage tour, intending to visit Europe, when he was arrested. COOPER's detection was caused by the Fourth Auditor notifying the real Paymaster (ALLEN) that his draft had been paid.

Hon. G. H. PENDLETON and Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM spoke at Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, in favor of DUVALL, the candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. They assured the Kentucky supporters of this candidate that the Northern Democratic Party were in thorough sympathy with them. The speakers, in touching upon the general situation claimed that the war had settled nothing, and that the question of State Rights was still the issue.

A son of Mr. ROBERT MACEY, of Preston Hollow, Albany County, was struck by lightning on the 28th, and instantly killed. He was loading hay at the time. The lightning struck him on the left side of his face, crossed the breast to the right side, and thence down the leg, tearing the boot clean from the right foot. The deceased was only 15 years of age, and was an only son.

The Hannibal, Mo., *Courier*, in an extra, states that two political meetings were held at Madisonville, Ralls County, on Saturday, the 28th ultimo. After the meeting adjourned, a difficulty occurred between the Radicals and Copperheads, in which nine men were killed and wounded, the Cops provoking the assault by firing the first shot and throwing the first stone.

At a full meeting of the Union State Central Committee of Ohio, held at Columbus on the 1st inst., it was decided to open the campaign on the 18th inst., by a demonstration in that city. Senator SHERMAN and Mr. SCHENCK will be among the speakers. A letter from Ex-Postmaster-General [illegible] was read, in which he again announced his determination to take an active part in the coming campaign.

Letters from Capt. FISK's Montana expedition, dated Fort Berthold, July 20, stated that they had reached that point in good condition. Uninterrupted good health had blessed one and all. Their stock was in splendid condition. They had found about six hundred Indians encamped at Berthold, but feared no difficulty with them. They had, up to that time, slaughtered eighty-seven buffalo, elk and antelope and deer in great numbers.

Lightning last week struck a house in West Duxbury, Mass., rendering senseless two ladies. One of them failed to immediately recover, though every effort was made to restore consciousness; but while the body was being prepared for burial, the chest heaved with a gasp, and efforts were renewed which resulted in subsequent recovery.

The Union Congressional Convention of the Eleventh Indiana District, met at Wabash on the 1st inst. A resolution indorsing the course of THOMAS N. STILLWELL, the present Representative, was voted down by a large majority. Gen. P. C. SHANKS was nominated on the second ballot as the Union candidate for Congress.

Rev. Mr. BURGESS, of Portland, to secure the residence of the Bishop of the Diocese of Maine in that city, has generously asked the consent of St. Luke's parish, that he may offer the rectorship to Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, in the event of his acceptance of the Episcopate. Dr. HUNTINGTON has not yet signified his acceptance of the Bishopric, and there is some doubt of his leaving his present parish.

Niagara Falls is just now a favorite place for pic-nic parties. During the months of June and July, 1866, there were forty-two pic-nics, with an aggregate of fifteen thousand persons. This is an increase of 20 per cent. over last year (same months) in the number of pic-nics, and an increase of 30 per cent. in the number of persons.

Gen. LOGAN refuses to run as a candidate for Congressman at large from Illinois, and it is reported that he, as well as Mr. TRUMBULL and Gen. OGLESBY, will be candidates for the United States Senate next Winter.

There are fifty men at work on the tunnel of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, in Colesville. The entire length of the tunnel is about 2,200 feet, and the two headings have now approached within 700 feet of each other.

DE LAVE, who was expected to walk across the Niagara River this Summer, and perform all kinds of impossible feats with wings, as a substitute for the balancing pole, has backed out, it is said, and concluded not to walk at all.

Rev. Dr. STEARNS, of Newark, has declined to allow his name to be presented to the Trustees of Hamilton College, N. Y., in connection with the Presidency of that institution.

The nominee for Congress in the Baltimore Winter Davis' District, lies between HENRY STOCKBRIDGE and JOSEPH J. STEWART.

Mr. F. W. OWENS, of Brooklyn, has been promoted to the position of Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's Bureau.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday's official bulletins, at the offices of the Board of Health, reported twenty-two persons lying sick of the malady in this City and twelve in Brooklyn. The police telegraph reported other cholera cases last evening. The disease having made sad havoc in the penal institutions of Kings County, District-Attorney MORRIS advised the release yesterday, of all the prisoners who were under confinement for trivial offences, and about a hundred and sixty were accordingly liberated. The others are to be taken from the institutions and put under tents to-day. The Board of Health will hold a special meeting this afternoon.

Two well-known characters, JAMES MCDONALD and JAMES CASEY, with two confederates, attacked EDWARD B. TIRRELL, messenger for CHAMBERLAIN, ROWE & CO., and while engaged in the act of robbing him the two named were arrested after a severe struggle, in which MCDONALD received a severe clubbing at the hands of Officer BOHLE, of the Tenth Precinct. When taken before Justice MANSFIELD both prisoners were released on bail to answer the charge of assault, much to the surprise of the complainants.

MORRIS KLEIN died on Friday at the New-York Hospital from scalds received by the boiler explosion at the sugar refinery in Leonard-street on the 23d ult. This is the third death occurring from that accident. Coroner GOVER commenced an inquest, but it was adjourned over until to-day.

Superintendent KENNEDY's quarterly report for July 31 sets forth that during the last three months there were in this city 21,620 arrests of persons for all causes by the Police, of which 16,358 were males and 5,262 were females.

Gold was weaker on Saturday and Government Stocks firmer than on Friday. The Railway speculation less active, there being only half a day's business on Saturday. Money easy.

There was only a restricted business in produce and merchandise on Saturday at irregular prices. The freight market was quiet.

The President as an Economist—Warning to Congress.

Aside from the Reconstruction question, the policy of President JOHNSON's Administration contrasts strongly with the policy of Congress in matters upon which the country is properly sensitive. The people may be divided touching the course to be pursued toward the South, but they are united with reference to the reduction of the National expenditure. They are heartily, earnestly, determinedly in favor of retrenchment; and they are not likely to forget that while Congress, during its recent session, evinced an indifference to the necessities of the Treasury, and lent itself to schemes of an extravagant nature, the Administration has steadily exerted itself to keep down expenditure, and, as far as possible, to repair the waste engendered by the war.

From the moment of his elevation to power, President JOHNSON has acted upon the principle of economy of which he was a consistent advocate in Congress. During his occupancy of a seat there, he was the uncompromising opponent of jobs, of lavish outlays, of combinations looking to profit by the plunder of the public purse. His earliest efforts in the Presidency were devoted to the revision of the scale of expenditure, and its curtailment to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of authority throughout the South. The reorganization of the Southern States, considered merely as a measure of economy, operated most beneficially. It rendered feasible the disbandment of large armies, the dismissal of crowds of officials whom the war had fastened like leeches upon the body politic, and the stoppage of leakages which no country could long endure. Whether all his steps were right or wrong, judged in a party sense, at least they resulted in saving the people's money to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. The same purpose has been apparent in all he has done within the last six months. The acquisition of enormous patronage did not abate his hostility to the shameful outlay of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill as it was originally passed; and the known impossibility of evading his vigilant guardianship of the country's means undoubtedly frustrated more than one corrupt scheme in Congress, and crippled the power of an unscrupulous lobby.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury have tended in the same wholesome direction. The fault is not his that no vigorous attempt has been made to reduce the public burdens and hasten a return to specie payments. Nor is he responsible for the onslaught upon the Treasury under the poor pretence of equalizing the soldiers' bounties. He craved power to retrench and to bring back the good old days of hard money; but Congress withheld the authority, and did what it could to prolong the period of inflation. He demonstrated the danger of adding burden to burden for a purpose which will certainly not enrich the soldiers; but Congress disregarded the hint, and made the matter worse by adding hugely to its own pay.

In all that concerns retrenchment, then, the facts are in favor of the Administration and against Congress. For whatever saving has been accomplished the country may thank the Administration. For resistance to further saving, and for proceedings which entail heavy additions to the load of taxation and debt, the country is indebted exclusively to Congress.

A contrast so damaging and suggestive will attract the attention of the people in the approaching campaign. Already it engages the thoughts of some of those who, on the Restoration question, are not adherents of the President, and, when the canvass becomes warm, many will be found distrusting and opposing the cause of Congress with almost exclusive reference to the question of retrenchment. Of this circumstance we have an indication in the tone of the Philadelphia *North American*, which, though deprecating the recent action of the President, is constrained to admit the strength of his position before the country, and the weakness of Congress, arising out of its scheming and extravagant propensities. Our cotemporary assumes—fairly, we must admit—that the multifarious contrivances for getting rid of public money and of public lands, the equivalent of money, which from divers causes failed in the late session, will be revived in the next. On this hypothesis a warning is addressed to Congress which that body will do well to heed. Not only must there be no new burdens, but the demand for a reduction of existing burdens must be attended to, or the people will seek more thrifty and more faithful servants. To hold Congressional extravagance in check, and to remove oppressive taxes, with which a wise economy would dispense, the *North American* urges upon the people the necessity of supporting the President "in that portion of his policy which seeks retrenchment of expenses and reduction of debt." Emanating from such a quarter, the significance of the recommendation needs no remark.

The Situation in Europe—Preliminaries of Peace.

We have news from Europe as late as Saturday—and news of the very highest importance.

The first dispatch, of public interest sent over the Atlantic Cable, brought the satisfactory announcement that an armistice had been agreed to between the belligerents. The latest dispatch, which we publish to-day, gives a summary of the preliminaries to a treaty of peace. A Conference between the high contracting parties is to assemble at Prague, and there Austria will finally abdicate her position as a member of the German Confederation. That abdication, indeed, is the first thing stipulated for in the preliminary articles. Austria, besides, resigns all her title to the despoiled provinces of Denmark. She makes a quit-claim of her right to Venetia. She consents to see the Confederation split in two; the first half, including the States north of the Main, to be reorganized under the patronage, direction and control of Prussia; and the Southern half making a new Federal compact entirely independent of Austria, and, apparently, of Prussia as well. Having thus stripped herself of every vestige of authority and influence as a German Power, it might have been supposed that the humiliation of Austria was complete, and that her victorious enemy would exact nothing more. But among the preliminaries of this extraordinary peace arrangement is a provision for the payment of the sum of ten million dollars by the Government of Vienna, for having put Prussia and Italy to the trouble of going to war.

It is hardly possible to conceive that such misfortune—not to say degradation—should, within the bare space of a month have fallen upon a leading European Power; a Power, too, whose military strength has long been rated as second only to that of Russia. Such, however, are the stern facts; and they show that, apart from mistakes of generalship, an ill-regulated exchequer, defective or antiquated arms, and reverses in the field, there must have been elements of terrible weakness in her system which, if partially concealed from distant lookers-on, were thoroughly known to her German rival before the formal declaration of war was issued on the 18th of June. The States that might have been supposed to sympathize with her, proved impotent in the hour of her greatest need, either by their hesitancy to run the risk of throwing themselves actively into the contest, or by the unparalleled dash, and spirit, and confidence with which the Prussian commanders pushed into and over the doubtful Principalities, and brought their grand army face to face with the Austrian on Austrian soil. But if the cause of Austria had been the cause of Germany the presiding member of the Confederation would surely have found *some* backing before being literally chased from her extreme northern frontier to the outer intrenchments of her capital. In agreeing, then, as the first preliminary of peace, to withdraw finally from the Confederation, Austria not only admits the completeness of her defeat in the field, but accepts the logic of the political situation as well. She could not have been long in discovering, after war was declared, that her influence as a German Power was hopelessly on the wane; that whatever sympathy had been expressed on her behalf before the deliberations of the Diet were cut short by the Prussian advance had proved barren and worthless in the hour of extreme peril; and that with the loss of her *prestige*, all that made her position in the Federal councils honorable, dignified and of value was also lost. The hasty and undignified appeal for French intervention, and the mode by which she proposed to give up Venetia, were acts in themselves alone fatal to the recovery or the maintenance of her influence in Germany; and if her humiliation is sealed in these peace preliminaries, it can hardly be said to be aggravated in German eyes from the moment when the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH proposed to make the Emperor of the French the sole arbiter of the quarrel.

The question that will henceforth be of most interest to Europe and to the world will be the attitude, not of the late combatants but of the two great Powers that have been watchful and interested lookers-on—France in the West and Russia in the East. How the former will be satisfied to see the half of Germany practically annexed to Prussia, and the other half erected into an independent Confederacy, is a vastly important point in any calculations of a permanent peace. And on this aggrandizement of Prussia and this reduction of Austria to a second-rate Power, Russia will be apt likewise to have an opinion, and one tolerably well defined. Even in spite of this Peace Conference at Prague, it is hardly wise to conclude that the map of Europe is to be completely revised, and its political divisions permanently established at the cost of a month's fighting. The world longs for peace, but it is not to be had so cheaply by neighboring Continental Powers, that maintain among them standing armies of from three to four millions of men.

Administration of the Finances.

The First of August Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, which we publish this morning, exhibits some exceedingly gratifying results. In the last two months the Secretary has been able to extinguish, by actual cash payments from his revenues, the large sum of *thirty-seven millions*. In the twelve months ending the 1st instant, he has extinguished ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS. The present aggregate unprovided for is $2,633,000,000. Last Summer, at its maximum, it was $2,757,000,000. The surplus revenues of the current fiscal year will, it is believed, further reduce the total below $2,500,000,000, of which about one-fifth will be in the form of Treasury circulation and deposits free of interest (or nearly so) to the Government, leaving a funded debt of only two thousand millions to bear interest.

While Mr. MCCULLOCH in the last two months, as in the preceding month of May, has been able to extinguish the Public Debt at the rate of $18,000,000 per month, he has also accomplished the next best good work of funding into the permanent Stocks of the United States $46,814,000 of his temporary obligations, making the total conversions in this way since this time last year about $134,000,000. During the funding process of the last two months, his sales of United States 5-20s at the going rates of the market were about $33,000,000, and his exchanges of the same stock for 7.30 per cents about $14,000,000; and notwithstanding these operations, the market for all our Gold-bearing Stocks has steadily advanced.

It is scarcely expected that everybody will be satisfied with all that the Secretary has done and is doing in the way of extinguishing and funding the Public Debt and gradually reducing the Treasury Circulation of Legal Tender, but we feel quite sure that the country at large will find much cause of gratulation and increased confidence in the present statement.

FREE SPEECH AND FREE FIGHT.—The *Commercial Advertiser* would hide the real nature of the trouble at New-Orleans under a plausible plea for free speech. Quoting our description of the meeting which preceded the Convention, our cotemporary observes:

> "Now here was only free discussion, and the subsequent proceedings of the Convention would have been utterly ineffectual until crystallized into law. Whatever the *animus* of this meeting may have been, the proceedings were simply efforts in behalf of universal suffrage, and until the tongue and the Press in New-Orleans can discuss this theme there as freely as they do here, the city is not Republican, and public sentiment is altogether wrong."

The right of free discussion needs no advocacy here. And we would have the right asserted as boldly in New-Orleans as in New-York. Nor was it interfered with when the more violent of the Conventionists addressed their negro dupes, and urged them to arm in support of the Convention. On the contrary, the fact is indisputable, that the meeting passed off unmolested. Despite the incendiary utterances of the speakers, no attempt was made to silence them. The license accorded them on the occasion is proof that freedom of speech is as much of a verity in New-Orleans as in any city in the North. What is complained of is that after the meeting, and as a consequence of its teachings, the peace of New-Orleans was disturbed by a negro procession, with firing and fighting as its accompaniments. So again on Monday last. The difficulty was not about free speech, but free fighting, and we protest against all attempts to palliate the latter under a pretence of upholding the former. There was nothing in the assembling of the Convention, or the intended arrest of its members, that involved a breach of the peace. But the Conventionists organized a mob to resist and overawe the civil authorities; and hence the conflict. Freedom of speech did not depend for its assertion upon a negro mob.

SOUTHERN FEELING ABOUT THE RIOT.—Some of the dispatches which have been published here, purporting to be from New-Orleans, in the interest of the Conventionists and the negro rioters, have represented the Southern people as exulting over the deplorable occurrences. To those who knew the origin of the disturbance, and the purposes of the Conventionist plotters, the falsity of this statement was apparent. The Southern mails, since received, have brought positive evidence of the baseness of the libel, which was concocted with the view of corroborating the lying versions of the riot, upon which journals like the *Tribune* have traded during the past week. Irrespective of party, the New-Orleans press speaks with becoming moderation and feeling of the loss of life; and while naturally severe upon the Radical instigators of the affair, they indulge in no ill temper toward the negroes. Outside of New-Orleans, the general feeling seems to be correctly expressed by the Mobile *Advertiser*, which says:

> "We deeply regret the whole affair—not merely for the blood spilled, but for the pretext it will probably afford for misrepresentation and further oppression of the South."

CONGRESS AND ITS RADICAL FRIENDS.—In his last speech WENDELL PHILLIPS impugned the sincerity of the Radicals in Congress, whom he represented as playing with the negro suffrage question, and subordinating it to party purposes. The *Independent* arrives at a somewhat similar conclusion in its closing review of the session. "Congress now adjourns in a temper of moral weariness," quoth the pious politician, "its fair fame overclouded by a series of surrenders, and its latest blot a record of putting money into its own purse." A severe judgment, considering the saintly standing of the journal that utters it. But worse is yet to come, Congress substantially denied the negroes' political rights by its scheme of reconstruction, quoth the *Independent;* and from that moment "the Party of Justice has looked upon the Thirty-ninth Congress as a daily withering hope." It threw poor Sambo overboard, and thought only of its own pay. The *Independent* blushes before the spectacle. "We are now compelled to blush," are its words, "at a Congressional majority who could so far demean themselves as first to vote the ballot out of the negros' hands, and then to vote a double salary into their own." The *Independent* does more than blush: it sorrows and prays—bears "a sorrowful testimony to the tarnished glory" of the saints in Congress, and prays for stiffened nerves next December. Wicked Congress! Unhappy *Independent!*

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—The Springfield *Republican*, whose right to be called a Union paper not the most Radical can dispute, thus exposes one feature of the fraud which was contemplated in connection with the New-Orleans Convention:

> "It is a curious illustration of the irregularity of the convention movement that after it was called to meet on the 30th of July, the Governor ordered an election of delegates to fill vacancies on the 3d of September, after the Convention would have been in session over a month. The reason for this doubtless was to give the present delegates the opportunity to carry out the programme fixed upon before it could be interfered with by those fresh from the people, who would have been a majority, for a small portion only of the State was represented in the old convention."

It was to confirm the action of this bogus body that Mr. BOUTWELL would have had Congress remain in session.

UNPARALLELED ENTERPRISE—PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Union Pacific Railroad is being constructed, as is known, through a wilderness. The distance from civilization is so great that the Company creates from rough and raw material almost everything required for the construction of their road. Great, however, as are the disadvantages, the work progresses much more rapidly than other enterprises enjoying every facility. It seems but a few months since the ground was broken, and yet 160 miles of the road are completed and running!

Dr. DURANT, the Vice-President of the Company, under whose immediate eye this vast work is progressing, a gentleman of proverbial energy, is as much at home upon the prairies and in the mountains of the boundless West as he was in Wall-street. He is always master of his position. The following is the latest announcement:

OMAHA, Aug. 3, 1866.

T. C. Durant, Esq., Vice-President Union Pacific Railroad Co.:

Two and one-half miles of track laid to-day.

S. B. REED, General Supt.

WHO ARE THEY?—By the accounts we are receiving of the different local and State Conventions, to take action with reference to the Philadelphia Convention, and by the lists of delegates to the latter from various Eastern, Central and Western States we have looked at, it is evident that the character and the controling influences of the body will be of the very highest and most patriotic kind. In fact, it is in other States just as it is in this State; and the list of distinguished names attached to the call for the Saratoga Convention finds its counterpart in a hundred other lists of men equally distinguished in other localities, who are taking active part in the movement. They are generally men who have done eminent service to the Union cause during the war, and many of them were prominent officers in the army. Much hope will be placed in the Convention, and much confidence given to its action, from this fact. The personal vituperations by the Radicals are of no account against such men.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF THE GYPSIES, WITH THE OMENS OF THE GYPSY LANGUAGE. By WALTER SIMSON. Edited, with preface, introduction, and notes by JAMES SIMSON, New-York; M. DOOLADY.

Mr. DOOLADY has done good service to the American public by reproducing here this very interesting and valuable volume. The real origin of the Gypsies is one of those problems which bids fair to be discussed with increased interest and earnestness as time passes on, and their customs and peculiarities furnish inexhaustible material for description. This work, the editor tells us, should have been introduced to the public twenty years ago, when the subject was nearly altogether new, and when popular feeling, in Scotland especially, ran strongly toward the body it treats of, owing to the celebrity of the writings of the great Scottish novelist, in which were depicted with great truthfulness some real characters of this wayward race. It reads curiously, however, to find it stated that Sir WALTER SCOTT's advice was then decidedly against the publication even of a few magazine articles. One reason for this was the fear that an end might be put to investigation by giving the tribe the alarm. Then, too, we are told that the dread of "personal danger" deterred the writer from giving the public the benefit of his researches, but the connection in which this statement is made allows of the inference that this personal danger of hostile criticism by reviewers was feared even more than any retaliation the Gypsies themselves might have attempted. Many will be surprised to learn that since entering Great Britain in 1506 the Gypsy race has been so prolific that it now numbers 250,000 at least, and that in Europe and America together there cannot for less than four millions in existence. Certainly, the habits and customs of a race at once so numerous as this, and characterized by so many peculiarities, are well worth careful study, and in this volume they receive it. One or two brief extracts will give some indication of the curious incidents in which the work abounds. Regarding their general characteristics Mr. SIMPSON says:

> "In whatever country we find the Gypsies, their manners, habits, and cast of features are uniformly the same. Their occupations are in every respect the same. They were, on the Continent, horse-dealers, innkeepers, workers in iron, musicians, astrologers, jugglers and fortune-tellers by palmistry. They are also accused of cheating, lying and witchcraft, and in general, charged with being thieves and robbers. They roam up and down the country, without any fixed habitations, living in tents and hawking small trifles of merchandise for the use of the people among whom they travel. The whole race were frequenters of fairs. They seldom formed matrimonial alliances out of their own tribe. It will be seen, in another part of this work, that the language of the continental Gypsies is the same as that of those in Scotland, England and Ireland. As to the religious opinions of the continental Gypsies, they appear to have had none at all. It is said they were 'worse than heathens.' 'It is, in reality,' says TWISS, 'almost absurd to talk of the religion of this set of people, whose moral characters are so depraved as to make it evident they believe in nothing capable of being a check to passions.' 'Indeed,' adds HOYLAND, 'it is asserted that no Gypsy has any idea of submission to any fixed profession of faith.' It appears to me that, to secure to themselves protection from the different governments, they only conformed outwardly to the customs and religion of the country in which they happened to reside at the time."

Numerous traditions regarding Gypsies who had in various ways made themselves famous are given. Here is one about "Young Charlie Graham," a member of the Fife and Sterlingshire tribes, which must serve as an illustration of these stories:

> "Young CHARLIE GRAHAM, son and successor, as chief, to old CHARLIE, was hanged at Perth, about thirty year ago, for horse-stealing. The anecdotes which are told of this singular man are numerous. When he was apprehended, a number of people assembled to look at him, as an object of wonder; it being considered a thing almost impossible to take him. His dog had discovered to the messengers the place of his concealment, having barked at them as they came near the spot. His feelings became irritated at the curiosity of the people, and he called out in great bitterness to the officers: 'Let me free, and gie me a stick three feet lang, and I'll clear the knowe o' them.' His feet and hands were so handsome and small, in proportion to the other parts of his athletic body, that neither irons or hand-cuffs could be kept on his ankles or wrists; without injury to his person the gyves and manacles always slipped over his joints. He had a prepossessing countenance, an elegant figure, and much generosity of heart; and, notwithstanding all his tricks, was an extraordinary favorite with the public. Among the many tricks he played it is related that he once, unobserved, in a grass park converted a young colt into a gelding. He allowed the animal to remain for some time in possession of the owner, and then stole it. He was immediately detected and apprehended; but as the owner swore positively to the description of his horse, and CHARLIE's being a gelding, he got off clear. The man was amazed when he discovered the trick that had been played upon him, but when, where, and by whom done, he was entirely ignorant. GRAHAM sold the animal to a third person, again stole it, and replaced it in the park of the original owner. He seemed to take great delight in stealing in this ingenious manner, trying how dexterously he could carry off the property of the astonished natives. He sometimes stole from wealthy individuals, and gave the booty to the indigent, although they were not Gypsies; and so accustomed were the people in some places, to his bloodless robberies, that some only put their spurs to their horses, calling out, as they passed him: 'Ah ha, CHARLIE lad, ye hae missed your mark to-night!' A widow, with a large family, at whose house he had frequently been quartered, was in great distress for want of money to pay her rent. GRAHAM lent her the amount required; but as the factor was returning home with it in his pocket, CHARLIE robbed him, and without loss of time, returned to the woman and gave her a full discharge for the sum she had just borrowed from him.
>
> He was asked immediately before his execution, if he had ever performed any good action during his life, to recommend him to the mercy of his offended God. That of giving the widow and fatherless the money of which he immediately afterwards robbed the factor, was the only instance he adduced in his favor; thinking that thereby he had performed a virtuous deed. In the morning of the day on which he was to suffer, he sent a messenger to one of the magistrates, requesting a razor to take off his beard; at the same time, in a calm manner, desiring the person to tell the magistrate that, 'unless his beard was shaven, he could appear before neither God nor man.' A short time before he was taken out to the gallows, he was observed reclining very pensively and thoughtfully on a seat. All at once he started up, exclaiming in a mournful tone of voice, 'Oh, can ony o' ye read, sirs; will some o' ye read a psalm to me?' at the same time regretting much that he had not been taught to read. The fifty-first psalm was accordingly read to him by a gentleman present, which soothed his feelings exceedingly, and gave him much ease and comfort. He was greatly agitated after ascending the platform—his knees knocking against each other; but just before he was cast off, his inveterate Gypsy feelings returned upon him with redoubled violence. He kicked from his feet both his shoes, in sight of the spectators—to set at nought, as was supposed, some prophecy that he would die with them on; and addressed the assembled crowd in the following words: 'I am this day to be married to the gallows-tree, by suffering in the manner of many of my ancestors; and I am extremely glad to see such a number of respectable people at my wedding.' A number of the band attended the execution, and when his body was returned to them, they all kissed it with great affection, and held the usual lyke-wake over it. His sweetheart, or widow, I am uncertain which, of the name of WILSON, his own cousin, put his corpse into hot lime, then buried it and sat on his grave in a state of intoxication, till it was rendered unfit for the use of the medical gentlemen; it having been reported that he was to be taken out of his grave for the purpose of dissection. This man boasted greatly, while under sentence of death, of never having spilled human blood by committing murder."

The marriage and divorce ceremonies among the Gypsy tribes, their language and their present condition and number in Scotland, with a general disquisition on their past, present and future, are among the interesting topics which are exhaustively treated. The work is more interesting than a romance, and that it is full of facts is very easily seen by a glance at the index, which is very minute, and adds greatly to the value of the book.

THE LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S SCIENCE OF ETIQUETTE AND GUIDE TO PERFECT MANNERS IN SOCIETY. By Count D'ORSAY and Countess DE CALABRELLA. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The title page of this book says that every lady and gentleman should possess it. The unsophisticated reader will naturally suppose that no lady or gentleman will find it necessary. As, however, there are some few persons who cannot form their manners by actual contact with the "best society," there is some service done by such publications. There is a good deal of good sense scattered through the pages of this one, and to old boys and old girls the various recipes for preserving the skin, eyes, &c., or for disguising the cruel ravages of time, will be acceptable.

TEN YEARS OF A LIFE-TIME. By Mrs. MARGARET HOSMER, author of "The Morrisons." New-York: M. DOOLADY.

It would be a difficult task to analyze the plot of this volume, or to define the purpose with which it was written. The one who may undertake to read it will have left upon his mind a confused idea of two maiden sisters, Irish by birth but French in name, who make a living as Parisian milliners. A number of subordinates, male and female, old and young, are shifted about in a perplexing manner. Nearly all of them show an alarming tendency to heart disease. A murder committed by two mysterious individuals agreeably diversifies the fainting turns and cataleptic fits to which the characters are subject, but in whose lifetime this ten years is an episode it is as hard to tell as it would be to give any connected idea of the story itself.

Miscellaneous Literary.

The *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH) for Aug. 15 completes the first volume, and the publishers indulge in some self-gratulation over the success they have already achieved. Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN gives a sketch of BIERSTADT, the artist, the main fault of which is that there is not enough of it. "Going In" is a humorous sketch of life in the Adirondacks, which a celebrated doctor of divinity will regard as rather personal in at least one of its illusions. The writer sums up the conclusions at which he arrives as follows: "The scenery is not sublime or grand; the sport so-so; the air invigorating; the mountaineers, coarse and greedy, vulgarized by intercourse with vulgar cits. I trust there may be exceptions among the guides, but—the discomforts legion, and the benefits (sanitary) great." "Arnold's Creed" is a model love story of its kind. Among the other articles are a sketch of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR by Mr. F. B. PERKINS, Prof. BLOT's series of papers on the art of dining, &c., &c. The poems are "The Circuit Preacher," a common-place production; "Laura, My Darling," by E. C. STEDMAN, and "Beyond," by ALICE CARY.

—Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, have just issued the second edition of Dr. J. M. DA COSTA's work on *Medical Diagnosis*. The title indicates that the book was written with reference to practical medicine, and that it is meant to be a guide to the knowledge and discrimination of diseases. This edition, which, like the first, is illustrated, has been carefully revised.

—Mr. CARLETON announces a new book by EDMUND KIRKE, entitled *Among the Guerrillas*. The same enterprising publisher will also have ready at the same time a new novel by the author of *Wylder's Hand*, entitled *The House by the Churchyard*, which has produced quite a sensation in London, and T. S. ARTHUR's new domestic story, entitled *Our Neighbors*.

—R. H. HENDERSHOTT, somewhat widely known as the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, is engaged in preparing a book which gives a record of his exploits and of the dangers through which he has passed. It will probably be published sometime in September. HENDERSHOTT is now preparing himself for West Point. He was the last cadet appointed by President LINCOLN.

—Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have just issued the *Tax-Payers' Manual*, prepared by Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It contains the entire Internal Revenue Laws, with the tables of taxation, exemption, stamp-duties, &c., &c., reference to which is made easy by a complete alphabetical index. That such a publication is invaluable, every merchant and business man will at once understand.

—Part fifty-three of *Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* (New-York: W. A. TOWNSEND,) is filled with papers which the profession must read if they would keep themselves informed in the progress of the healing art. It is impossible to give an idea of its contents in a paragraph, and the appearance of the number for July only needs to be announced.

—A poem by SWINBURNE forms one of the pleasant features of this week's issue of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELD's journal, *Every Saturday*. An amusing sketch called "Critical Blunders," in which it is shown that even journalists are not infallible, and a spicy account of the progress of the eaters of horseflesh, under the title of "*Horse à la mode*," are among the readable things in a very readable number.

—*Blackwood's Magazine*, for July, (LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Company), begins a new serial, entitled "Nina Balatka." It also reviews "Felix Holt," and indulges in a little pardonable jubilation over "the collapse" of the Reform Bill and the ministry that advocated it.

—Messrs ROBERTS & Brothers have just issued the supplementary preface to "Ecce Homo."

—Miss ROSSETTI's poems, published by ROBERTS Brothers, have already reached the second edition.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—Had Mr. BROUGHAM any doubtings as to the position he held in the appreciation of the New-York public prior to his present engagement, we presume they are effectually settled by this time. Week after week this gentleman of genius and refinement has delighted the people who gathered nightly in crowds at the Winter Garden, and this evening a revival of the old favorite "Pocohontas" will unquestionably secure its meed of public attention. The Summer season at this Theatre has been peculiarly pleasant, popular and profitable, and Mr. STUART clearly demonstrated his knowledge of the want and taste of our citizens when he prepared a series of entertainments so light, attractive and enjoyable. The musical bit of "Jenny Leatherluing's" is given before the introduction of "Pocohontas"—both are good and full of suggestive fun. The principal *rôles* are sustained by Messrs. BROUGHAM, DUNN and ANDREWS, Misses MELVILLE, ANDREWS and JOHNSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Irishmen of '98 are responsible for "many a conflict, many a doubt;" also dramas. Of the host that have been given us of late years no one differed in its essential features from its predecessors or its successors. The one introduced by Mr. MOSS at Wallack's Theatre as a vehicle for the tact and talent of Mr. DAN BRYANT is "Irish of '98" in plot, prolific with incident, dancing, singing, fighting and loving. Notably, the best acting is done by Mr. BRYANT as *Shamus O'Brien*, Mr. HOGAN as *Ryan the Informer*, and Mr. FLOYD as *Sir Derry Down*. As *Shamus O'Brien* Mr. BRYANT is compelled to outwit the enemies of his country, to thrash an indefinite number of personal defamers, to sustain a series of disguises under difficult circumstances, to love and eventually marry a pretty Irish maiden, to dance like a first-class Mississippi deck-hand, and sing a number of songs. In all but the last he is eminently successful. From first to last, with the occasional exception of a little hifalutin patriotism, he has good things to say, good points to make, good situations to strike, good business to do. The singing is simply painful. Mr. HOGAN is a young and enthusiastic exaggerator. Youth and enthusiasm are pleasant, but exaggeration is not pleasant on or off the stage. Mr. HOGAN makes the part of *Ryan*, the informer, repulsive and hateful, as he should. His make-up and general air are well calculated to assist his purpose, and through the entire *rôle* he gives evidence of careful study and great industry. We doubt if informers at that period indulged to any marked extent in moustaches and side-whiskers, and we know those worn by Mr. HOGAN materially injure his face for this character. In time, this actor will win the applause of the most critical, as he now has that of the most enthusiastic. Mr. FLOYD's *Sir Derry* is an exquisite piece of action. Beyond these, individual mention need not be made. As a whole, the drama is a success. Its appointments are excellent; its incidental effects startling and full of fire; the "ruction dance" in the second act is notably jolly and suggestive of 444 Broadway; and the liberal indorsement given by the public is fully warranted. The drama will be given to-night, and every night this week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—If the test of merit is success, then is the "Ice Witch" most remarkably meritorious. Mr. GROVER, although prepared to introduce a novelty which bids fair to be popular, deems it prudent and wise to continue a further supply of that which the public clamorously demand. The "Ice Witch," with its curtailments, changes and improvements, is announced for repetition to-night and every night during the week. The cast is unchanged, except that Mr. LAMB, formerly at Niblo's Garden, has taken the place made vacant by the retirement of Mr. MARK SMITH, who shortly begins his starring tour throughout the country. Mr. LAMB is not in season with his voice, and it would be quite as agreeable to the audience if more music and less offensive gaggery were his forte. The WEBB Sisters, Miss KATE NEWTON, Miss THERESA WOOD and Miss MILLIE FOWLER dress as well, dance and sing as artistically, and act as little as when we last wrote. Mr. CLARK, whose peculiar line seems to embrace heavy melancholy, intense fickleness, very black eyebrows, and a constant tendency to whosesale murder, is as graphic in his illustration of Norwegian custom as ever; the grand German chorus are nightly encored, and deservedly; the music, under the skillful baton of Mr. BAKER, is better than ever, and the grand closing tableau is the best of its kind produced here for years. To-night and every night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—We confess to a fondness for pantomime, and also to a certain tender sympathy with the unfortunate couple of whom the yellow-covered book says:

> "Jack and Gill went up the hill
> To get a pail of water;
> Jack fell down—and broke his crown,
> And Gill came tumbling arter."

At the Museum the festive FOXES continue twice daily to commemorate that wonderful occurrence. The pantomime is well called comic, and in all good faith we advise our readers and the great public generally to go to Barnum's and see for themselves. The tricks and manners are very amusing; some of them complicated. The multiplication-box, out of which are taken four little negro boys, the apparent fruit of one little N. B. who is previously therein deposited, is a trifle beyond our comprehension, and one cannot but think that as rich an invention before the late war would have been of inestimable value at the South. The accompanying music is loud enough to deafen the curiosities and create mutinous feelings in the Happy Family, and we understand the residents of Hoboken are thinking of asking CARDOZA for an injunction. The Carolina Twins, joined together for better, for worser by an uncuttable band of colored flesh, the fattest of fat women, the boniest of skeletons, the least of dwarfs, and a great many thousands of other curiosities, are still to be seen, and the pantomime is announced for twice to-day and every other day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This house is closed. A new and immense stage is being dug, built, prepared, and put in, and in three weeks Mr. WHEATLEY expects to open with a new piece of marvelous interest, introducing the ballet troupe now *en route* for the city under the care and guardianship of the veteran JARRETT and the portly PALMER.

MAD. RISTORI.—Mr. GRAU has advices of the early departure of RISTORI, and in a few days he will announce his programme for the season.

PARLOR OPERA.—Mr. WEINLICH met with such signal success at Lake Mahopac with his parlor version of "Faust," that he has consented to make a second venture. This evening "Martha" will be given, and we doubt not the friendly sons and daughters of the Fatherland will do its many beauties amplest justice.

Quarantine Ground.

CANAJOHARIE, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid the difficulties of securing a judicious and satisfactory location for a marine hospital and quarantine, the islands at the east end of Long Island Sound seem not to have been thought of. Why not purchase either Plumb or Gardner's Islands for those purposes, and if deemed necessary for defence, fortify them as a protection for the hospital and adjacent country, or the Sound?

The distance from New-York City would be rather a gratification than an objection, as towboats could readily remove all vessels to the Quarantine grounds, where there would be good anchorage and pretty safe harbor, a pure air and no liability of spreading disease, and an abundance of fresh and healthy food close at hand. Let the Board of Health think of it.

JOSEPH WHITE, M. D.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count R. de Lubersac and Viscount G. de Chabrol, of Paris, and Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. J. L. Flagg, Troy, and Hon. Levi Parsons, Fort Plain, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. George Farnsworth, Wisconsin; S. Hyman, Mississippi; B. J. Koppel, Mississippi; A. G. Myers, Pennsylvania; G. Shafer, Albany; J. Ross Brown, California; A. M. Sloan, Georgia; J. H. Smith, Cincinnati; J. Davis, Boston, and O. W. Delong, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

CALIFORNIA.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The National Union State Convention assembled here yesterday, and adopted resolutions indorsing the restoration policy of President JOHNSON and his Cabinet, declaring that the spirit of charity and moderation should control the political action of the country, and approving the call for the National Convention at Philadelphia, to which the following delegates were elected:

First District, Hon. Cornelius Cole, Montgomery Blair; Second, Hon. J. W. Wilcox, J. W. Riley; Third, J. W. Simonton, Jacob P. Leese. Delegates at large—J. R. Doolittle, Robert J. Walker, John A. Dix, Gen. Slocum.

LOUISIANA.

Death of Dr. Dostie and Rev. Mr. Norton—The Texas Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 5.

Dr. DOSTIE, and Rev. Mr. NORTON, the officiating minister at the late Convention, died this afternoon.

The Texas delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, headed by Hon. DAVID BURNETT, left yesterday for Philadelphia.

Sailed to-day, steamers *George Cromwell* and *Raleigh*, for New-York; *Florida*, for Liverpool, and *Liberty*, for Baltimore.

TENNESSEE.

The National Union Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Nashville District Convention have elected Hon. W. B. CAMPBELL and Hon. N. S. BROWN as delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia.

The Convention passed resolutions condemning the principles of the Radicals, and indorsing the policy of President JOHNSON for the restoration of the Union.

KENTUCKY.

Political Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 5.

The Hobson and Duvall parties respectively held large meetings last night. The former was addressed by Gov. BRAMLETTE, Col. BRISTOW and Gen. WHITAKER, and the latter by VALLANDIGHAM, PUGH and DENNIS.

The mention of the names of LEE and JOHNSON at the Duvall meeting elicited great applause, while those of GRANT and SHERMAN were received with hisses by prominent men. Each party is making active preparations for the election to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 5.

The *Press* to-day publishes a sarcastic letter from one WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, spurning his nomination as Collector of this port, and roundly abusing the President and his policy. The explanation is that the commission to W. F. JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, was misdirected, and fell into the hands of a Radical Union man of the same name in this city, who could not forego the opportunity of expressing his views.

Taxation and Debt—Congress and the President.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The problem how fast we shall get rid of our debt involves the question what new burdens are to be created by Congressional gentlemen. Doubtless, the session which commences next Winter will bring back all the new schemes that failed at the recent session in the shape of war claims, doubling of pensions, increase of salaries, equalization of bounties, aid to railroads, ship canal projects, river and harbor works, &c., and, though we have escaped most of them thus far, we find unmistakable results of the struggle in some of the new burdens fastened upon us. *President Johnson's administration has demonstrated clearly that the debt, huge as it is, can all be paid off within the lifetime of the present generation, without adding to our present burdens of taxation, and even when accompanied by a gradual reduction of taxes.*

If, however, we are to go on forever accumulating burdens in addition to those we already bear; if we must exhaust our ingenuity in finding means of wasting money upon payments for slaves, and for property and double salaries, because Congressmen have got bewildered by the mazes of our finances and revenues and appropriations, we think there can be no question in the mind of any reasonable man that *the people will clamorously demand the removal of most of the extraordinary and oppressive taxes that now meet them at every turn, and embarrass all they undertake to do.* We must say candidly that *masses of the people will not willingly bear these burdens;* and as we endeavored to do justice to the Republican majority while the session lasted, we must now warn our friends in Congress against a recurrence next Winter of the attacks upon the Treasury that lately excited so much alarm. Congressmen ought to bear in mind that there is a party in the country secretly in favor of repudiation, and that, however carefully concealed this purpose may now be, it is steadily cherished and by every attempt to prolong or augment our debt. For this reason *it is essential that the National Government should seriously address itself, as the Administration of President Johnson has been doing, to the work of discharging the debt, and it is also essential that Congress should do as little as possible toward increasing our expenditures.*

We are collecting a larger amount of revenue at this time than any Government in Europe. If we use it wisely, we shall feel the results in the relief afforded to the country. Let us, then, strive to prove to the world that rapidly as we piled up this debt, we can surpass all competition in the rapidity of its extinguishment. We do not complain so much of anything that has been done by Congress, as of the enormous outlays that came near succeeding, and which hang suspended over the prospects of next session. The people should take these matters in hand, and apply a little wholesome advice to the members who are now at their homes again.

We admit that we have escaped more easily this session than was generally anticipated. When the war was in progress and at its close every one kept repeating that the mass of war claims and other burdens accumulated during the struggle would probably raise our debt to four or five billions of dollars. There may have been schemes pending in Congress at its late session that would have brought us to that standard, and others still worse may come hereafter. The worst item we see in the expenditures authorized by the late session, is that for the payment of compensation to loyal slave-owners for slaves enlisted as soldiers. What justice there is in paying these owners, when all others get nothing, we do not perceive. The Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery freed the slaves of all owners, loyal and disloyal, and after all there was really not much choice among them. But hereafter this appropriation may open the door to many others.

What we desire is that *the President should be strengthened in his efforts to limit expenditures and reduce the public debt.* Congressional extravagance has long been proverbial, and one session seems no worse than another in that respect. But if, while widely differing from him in other respects, the confidence of the people was shown to be retained by the President in that portion of his policy which seeks retrenchment of expenses and reduction of debt, that sentiment could not fail to react upon Congress and arrest the schemes of plunder that run riot at every session.

Reduced Railroad Fare for Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
ROOMS NO. 490 TWELFTH-STREET,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1866.

The proper officers of every railroad company in the United States have been requested to allow delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th instant to pass over their roads at reduced rates.

As far as heard from, every road in Virginia and Kentucky, and the States further South, has complied with this request. In a few cases the delegates will pay full fare in going, and will return free. In most cases they will pay half fare each way. It will be necessary in these latter cases that the delegates provide themselves with some credentials of their appointment. They will be furnished at Philadelphia with the proper certificates on their return.

Among the most important routes on which the above arrangements have been made are the following:

From Memphis and other points on the Mississippi River to Washington by the following roads: Nashville and Northwestern, Nashville and Chattanooga, East Tennessee and Virginia, Orange and Alexandria, and Memphis Railways.

From Mobile and Pensacola to Washington by the following roads: Alabama and Florida, Montgomery and West Point, Atlanta and West Point, &c., and thence as above.

From Charleston to Washington by the Georgia and South Carolina Railroads to Atlanta, and thence as above; or from Charleston to Washington (North Carolina) by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and thence to Washington by the Wilmington route.

From Wilmington to Washington by the Wilmington and Weldon, Richmond and Petersburg, and Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroads.

It is not yet known whether arrangements can be made with the Washington and Baltimore road. From Baltimore to Philadelphia a deduction of one third will be made, and a round trip ticket will be given for $4 30 both ways. A like arrangement can be made with the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

From many of the roads in the Northern States no answers have yet been received. The following roads, among others, will either charge only half fare each way, or will charge full fare in going and make no charge in returning from the Convention; Milwaukee and St. Paul, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, Burlington and Missouri River, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago, Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Marietta and Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis, Jeffersonville Railroad, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Atlantic and Great Western, Erie and Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, Northern (Conn.) Railway, Naugatuck, Portland, Oxford and Kennebec, Providence, Warren and Bristol, Portland and Rochester, and other smaller roads.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and from Sunbury to Erie, delegates will only be returned who purchased full fare tickets over the roads in going to the Convention. Those wishing to take advantage of the above arrangements must obtain special tickets for that portion of their journey which includes any portion of either of these routes, and through tickets from points further away will not entitle them to a free pass home.

The Baltimore and Ohio road has not yet definitely answered our application.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, and the Zanesville and Cincinnati railroads have refused to made any deduction.

Other roads may, perhaps, come into the arrangement, of which delegates can be informed by inquiry of the proper officers at the commencement of those roads respectively. Should further reports reach us in time, containing information of importance, it will be promptly communicated to the delegates through the public prints.

The editors of newspapers will confer a favor by publishing the above, or giving such portions of it as concern their immediate localities.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES MASON, Corresponding Secretary.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Savannah Herald.

We have noticed with regret the disclosure of a movement by professedly Conservative Republicans in the North, having for its object, apparently, the exclusion from the Philadelphia Convention of delegates representing the Northern Democracy. They insist that the spirit, if not the language of the call, is opposed to the admission of those north of Mason and Dixon's line who disapproved of the late war. This interpretation is manifestly erroneous, and if adopted as a test at the organization of the Convention will inevitably defeat the great objects of sustaining the Administration and of restoring relations of brotherhood among all the people of the States. The vital issues now before the country are few and simple, comprising the great popular questions involving the overthrow of the dominant faction in Congress, the complete restoration of the Union, and the pacification of sectional strife. And inasmuch as these are grievances against which the public have common cause of complaint, the duty of the Convention is to admit into its delibertions the representatives of all parties who may present themselves, without regard to antecedents.

New men will be wanted as well as new measures to bring the country back to its original prosperity, and recover from the hands of unsafe and irresponsible rulers the sceptre of power. There will, doubtless, be many candidates for admission, and it cannot be expected that each will be agreeable to the other. But if they are animated by a common purpose, no barriers should be presented to a cordial participation in the councils of the Convention. The earnestness with which preparations are being made throughout the country to carry out the object of the Philadelphia Convention gives proof of the popular appreciation of a necessity for a thorough purification of the political atmosphere. This can only be accomplished by reëstablishing the supremacy of pure and conservative principles, and this again must be effected by a comprehensive and catholic organization which shall control the result of the next Presidential election and of all intermediate appeals to the ballot-box. Never before, perhaps, has a political undertaking been greeted so spontaneously with the favor of the masses, or so heartily encouraged by prominent men of all parties, notwithstanding they, in some cases, conflict in regard to questsons of less significance. They are just beginning to appreciate the importance of redeeming from desolation and poverty that section of their country that suffered most under the scourge of civil war, and to which the agitators in Congress have forbidden the healing influences of peace. They know that their welfare and the prosperity of the Republic demand the immediate reconstruction of the South, and the reunion of the whole political family under the common roof upon terms of equality and brotherhood. All this has been attested by the popular welcome to the proposition for the concentration of conservative elements, as contemplated in the call for the Philadelphia Convention. If that Convention will only adhere to the true interpretation of National Union, the National Union Party will sweep the arena clear of all revolutionary influences, and will achieve a triumph the grandest and most complete known in the history of our political warfare. Such a triumph is needed to rescue the country from impending despotism or anarchy. The doctrine of centralization should be declared by an overwhelming majority a heresy incompatible with the nature of our form of Government. The theory that States can be held as conquered provinces, and that taxation can be imposed while representation is denied, should be dismissed forever from American politics. When that work shall have been accomplished, parties can take up minor issues and retrace the lines of their partisan organizations; but until then let conservative Republicans, Democrats and "Rebels" be faithful to the present movement in behalf of the great interests of the country. Devoting ourselves to the cause, we should invite forgetfulness of the past antagonisms, and invoke a pure national spirit to control the action of the Convention.

Michigan National Union Convention.

CALL.

A Mass Convention, to coöperate with the State Union Executive Committee, for the election of four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District of the State of Michigan to the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, will be held at Merrill Hall, Detroit, on Thursday, the 9th day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The electors of the State of Michigan, who support the restoration policy of President JOHNSON and the principles contained in the call issued for the Philadelphia Convention, signed A. W. RANDALL, President, and who supported the Government during the rebellion, are hereby invited to assemble at the above time and place for the above mentioned purpose, and to transact such other business as may be deemed best calculated to unite the loyal citizens of this State in sustaining the Administration and in restoring relations of brotherhood among the people of the States.

A. S. Williams, Detroit.	Eben N. Willcox, Detroit.
Orlando B. Wilcox, Detroit.	Lewis Allen, Detroit.
Cyrus O. Loomis, Coldwater.	Geo. L. Whitney, Detroit.
Henry A. Morrow, Detroit.	Theo. Romeyn, Detroit.
C. C. Doolittle, Burr Oak.	H. C. Akely, Grand Haven.
George Spaulding, Monroe.	Hollis Taylor, Grand Haven.
W. W. Barrett, Coldwater.	Sylvester Larned, Detroit.
J. G. Parkhurst, Coldwater.	John C. Dexter, Ionia.
Geo. R. Maxwell, Monroe.	Byron G. Stout, Pontiac.
F. W. Worden, Kalamazoo.	J. H. Forster, Houghton.
Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo.	S. B. Bliss, East Saginaw.
Henry F. Lyster, Detroit.	John F. Miller, Ann Arbor.
H. E. Smith, Lexington.	William H. Burk, Detroit.
Jas. W. Monroe, Marshall.	W. Shakespeare, Kalamazoo.
J. E. Beebe, Jackson.	Albert F. R. Arndt, Detroit.
Elon Farnsworth, Detroit.	Francis A. Bellair, Detroit.
Henry P. Bridge, Detroit.	And others.

Richmond County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STATEN ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 6, 1866.

A meeting was held at Richmond County Hall, in the village of Richmond, on Saturday evening, Aug. 4, in pursuance of a call of the loyal electors of the First Assembly District, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to attend the Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 9th inst.

Mr. L. W. BRAINARD was called to the Chair, and Mr. ROBERT GEORGE WATERS made Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. HENRY CRABTREE and JNO. W. SIMONSON were elected delegates, and Messrs. L. W. BRAINARD and JNO. WATERS alternates. After appropriate remarks from Messrs. R. CUNLIFFE, E. OPENSHAW and A. C. SIMONSON the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

MISSISSIPPI.

Address of Senator Alcorn to his Constituents.

To the People of Mississippi:

Your State was struck down in the crush of battle. Having staked all on the wager of war, she lost all. Once under the heel of the victor, she spoke not of *rights.* The conqueror, with his sword at her breast, offered her terms. These terms you, on her part, accepted. They formed the basis of a contract. They opened before you a vista of hope. They dismissed from your brows the sullenness of the enslaved for the cheerfulness of the free. The passive resistance which otherwise might have characterized your action they changed, if not into hearty into at least willing acquiescence. The magnanimity of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy which had flung you to the earth drew your hearts once more toward the Government of your fathers.

The terms of the compact of restoration were not light. They demanded your consent to the abolition of Slavery. Herein they subjected you, the people of Mississippi, to a penalty of $200,000,000. They stipulated for your repudiation the debt of the State, incurred in the struggle for the Confederacy. In this they humbled you, in the agony of distress, to your own dishonor. They bargained that every man of you, old and young, rich and poor, should accept before the world the position of a condemned criminal! Magnanimous, though you held the terms granted you by the President of the United States, they were, I repeat, if not grievous, certainly not light.

All the conditions of the compact of restoration you have fulfilled. Your duties under that contract having been all discharged, you counted on the enjoyment of the resulting rights. You sent, as you were invited to do, Representatives and Senators to Congress. As one of the Senators whom you thus accredited, I hold it my duty, now that Congress has adjourned, to report to you that the right which you have purchased so dearly—your right of representation—has been repudiated.

Your exclusion from Congress is an act of bad faith. As a violation of the Constitution, it may fairly be protested against by those who held the war waged within the powers and duties of the Union. To you and me, who have been parties to a revolution, this denial of our right of representation is, in its relation to the compact of restoration, simply a repudiation of the public honor. That act of faithfulness is, however, chargeable in fact to but one department of the Federal Government. The President sustains your contract right. A powerful body of men in the North supports that assertion of the public faith. They insist on your right of representation. They demand for the whole country political repose. They protest that the North and the South shall be allowed to settle down, as formerly, to the condition of reciprocating prosperity. Having determined on an appeal from Congress to the people, those gentlemen, men of all shades of political opinion have invited you to meet them at Philadelphia on the 14th proximo in a Grand Inquest of the Nation.

The convention to which you have been invited brings the struggle of restoration to a crisis. The business of that assemblage concerns the people of the whole country to the extent of their industrial prosperity, if not also of their civil order. To you, my fellow-citizens of Mississippi, the success of that informal Congress is one of especial importance. The restoration of the Union depends on that success. The representation which constitutes the prime condition of that restoration, is precious to you as the fundamental condition of your political liberty. The Philadelphia Convention undertakes to act upon the question, whether you, children of the revolution of 1776, shall stand within the Government of your fathers, erect and free, or lie prostrate under its heel, defrauded, in your impoverishment and enslavement, into a surrender of your property, of your pride, of your honor.

Liberty is infinitely more precious than the golden fleece. Representation is not more a necessity of your souls than it is of your purses. If your Representatives and Senators had not been denied their places in Congress, do you suppose that, in addition to your full proportion of taxation common to the whole country, you would have been, in your poverty, condemned to pay a special tax on cotton? Assuredly not. The Philadelphia Convention, in offering to assist in the recognition of your right of representation, involves therefore a question of material interest that, on the basis of your production in 1860, affects your pockets, men of Mississippi, to the amount of $13,000,000 per annum!

The cotton of Natal enjoys, in the market of Liverpool, a high classification. The Brazilian fibers have always held their ground in competition with those of the United States. The Egyptian staples approach in quality the longest and finest of the American staples. Sea Island cotton has been produced for ten years, without a renewal of seed, on the shores of Morton's Bay, in South Australia. The Cotton Committee of the last World's Fair held in London, decided that cotton of the very choicest description can be produced in many parts of the world, without any other limitation than that assigned by the market price. The tax on the production of cotton in this country is a bonus on its production elsewhere. In thus threatening the maintenance of the United States in the monopoly of that production, you will observe that non-representation, going beyond a cost of even $13,000,000 a year, threatens the very foundation of your industrial prosperity.

Cotton culture has proved itself, within the memory of this generation, to be migratory. As men now living have witnessed its migration from Jamaica, from Hayti, from the Isle of Bourbon, so may we live to witness its migration from these United States. Inasmuch as the extinction of cotton growth in the West Indies, while that of sugar survived, resulted from taxation, so may the extinction of cotton-growth in our own country result from taxation. The ruin of that branch of industry in some countries and its decline in others have gone on, as a consequence, from continued reductions in the price of raw cotton, and the ruin or decline of cotton planting among you may therefore be expected to follow from any violation of the law which governed its emigration to these shores—that of cheapness.

Migrations of industry are sometimes sequences of revolution. In the disorganization of your labor you may find agencies sufficient to result in such a migration in the case of *your* cotton monopoly, even though they had not been supplemented by a dangerous tax. And thus it is that non-representation strikes at the very foundation of your prosperity, your industry, and your social order. Inasmuch then as the Philadelphia Convention bears directly, for good or for evil, on a question which involves your dearest rights, political and material, I hold myself bound by a solemn duty to give you in this address an insight into such facts around me as point, in my judgment, to the best policy for making that convention a success.

The Democrats are regarded by the party in ascendency throughout the North with intense hatred. The passions of faction separate the two in even instances where you would look for the philosophical temper of statesmanship. To you this would be of very little concern if party blindness had not included you among the objects of this hate. The Republicans have jumped to the conclusion that if they consent to your political rights they would be outvoted in the next contest for the Presidency by the Democrats. This consideration underlies the fact of your exclusion from representation. Factious violence inflicts on you thus a grievous penalty on the supposition that you are natural allies of an opposition unknown to you, save as part and parcel of a people whom you have for four weary years associated with the red graves and burning homesteads of your kith and kin.

The "Peace Democrats" are a mere handful. So far as their course during the struggle of the sections is concerned, they are known to you only as your enemies. Like all other men of the North, they have fought you in person, or by substitute. Their taxes strengthened those sinews of war within whose grasp you have been crushed. They may have given you *sympathy;* they certainly gave your assailants men, money, and passive obedience.

The war wing of that party constitutes the great majority of the Democrats. As between them and the Republicans, you can find in the history of the war no ground of choice. Feeling, certainly cannot be held to assist you in the matter. If, however, *forced* to choose, you might, perhaps, be influenced by the consideration that an open foe is certainly not worse than a false friend.

Party lines have fallen from your limbs charred! They have been consumed like flax in the flames of war. You come back into the Union free from all restraints of party friendships. You come back Nationalists. Your sworn fealty, as well as your interest, pledges you to the Union. Your account with parties of the North, commenced from the day that gave to the country the President's policy of "restoration." To the great majority of the Democrats you feel grateful for their support of your right of representation; to the Conservative men among the Republicans, you hold yourselves equally bound for their hearty assertion of that fundamental condition of your liberty.

As your old relations to parties go for naught, so also do your relations to men. You certainly do not love Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, less than you do Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. You do not admire Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, more than you do Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. Mr. SEWARD, whom you disliked as direct men do those whom they charge with habits of intrigue, you regard to-day with high esteem. Having held Mr. JOHNSON as a renegade from the cause of his people, you hated him in your souls. Yet from the hour in which he offered, with statesmanlike magnanimity, to raise you from the earth to the erectness of freemen, your hearts went out to him in a gush of love.

Your back is to the past. Your face is to the future. How unjust, how short-sighted, that the supposition of your sympathies with any faction or party of the North, should subject you to the penalty of exclusion from your right of representation!

Hostility to the "Copperheads" is made to fall heavily upon the people of the South. The riots, which in a few cases have occurred in the Southern cities, are used against you unfairly, to prejudice opinion in the North. Those outbreaks are not chargeable to the people of the South. They are natural consequences of the circumstances by which you are surrounded. Two authorities existing among you, men are led to regard the weaker with more or less contempt. The State is placed under a cloud by the overshadowing presence of the army. The responsibility of the Southern people for law and order cannot be held in dispassionate fairness to have commenced until they shall have first been made its absolute custodians.

Factionists accuse you of being Secessionists. This they charge while you sit weeping in desolation! This they repeat to you while the memory of your slain sons is still green in your souls! Ah! my countrymen, well they know that doctrine of woe has been washed from your belief by tears and blood!

In proof of your condemnation of secession I may offer the fact that the men you have honored with the high trust of representing you in the present Congress have, to a man, opposed it even while the passions of war glared upon them as fiercely as the flames of the households which had been given to that accursed doctrine of the torch.

The national debt is placed as a stumbling block in the way of your right of representation. After all the humiliations that have been put upon you, you will perhaps pardon me for dealing patiently with that impeachment of your honor. The caste of the Southern character is not that most likely to present universal treachery. The cold-blooded infamy which would swear fealty to a government with the intention of bringing it to dishonor is certainly not in keeping with the character of the Mississippian.

But you are not fools! Your dwellings have been torn down; your gin-houses have been destroyed; your fences have been burned; your lands have been laid waste. Capital! capital! is your constant cry to save the remnants of your fortunes; and, in order to make capital abundant, you are presumed ready to destroy, at one fell swoop, $3,000,000,000! Need I say another word on this head? Need I show that you dare not, if you could, destroy the money you pay your laborers, the balance at your bankers, the credit at your merchants? Need I say that you dare not, if you could, make the cotton, by which you hope to restore your fortunes, a drug upon your hands, without a medium of exchange to give it convertible value?

The charge of your design upon the public credit rises to the dimensions of the grand. The accusation that you contemplate repealing the pensions of the Federal soldiers calls on you to clear yourselves from a piece of villainy somewhat paltry. Even though that mean design were really entertained by you, you are, and will necessarily continue, powerless for its accomplishment. More than one-third of the vote of the North would be required to swell the aggregate strength of the South to the dimensions necessary to carry any question in Congress. That any such vote will ever be given by the representatives of the North, is a proposition whose absurdity is declared by the fact that the late soldiers of the United States represent a million and a half of votes.

The National Debt you would not repudiate if you could. The debt to the soldiers you could not repudiate if you would. On the plea of guarding against these unsupposable dangers of your admission to representation, Congress has submitted to the States for adoption a number of amendments to the Constitution. Even if unobjectionable in themselves, you could not be expected to support those amendments, seeing that they are, virtually, so many direct imputations upon your honor.

The Republican Party had become an overshadowing power in the North. The surrender of the South precipitated it forward toward the end of its mission. Dissolution threatened it thus suddenly in the spring-tide of its strength. The best political minds of the party felt, therefore, the necessity of infusing into it a general principle of life.

Sectionalism glares in front of the Republican Party with the eye of Medusa. As the passions of war burn out, its life is waning. Mr. SEWARD, Mr. COWAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. RAYMOND, appear to anticipate its death. With statesmanlike foresight, they show an anxiety to place it on a basis from which it may be made national; and therefore it may be presumed that, apart from the promptings of their devotion to the Union, the Republicans represented in the Philadelphia Convention will, as a policy of party, approach you in a spirit of frank fraternity.

The political forethought of moderate Republicans strives to cripple the opposition. Radicalism will, that foresight sees, force into the ranks of the Democracy eleven States. The moral and the material strength of that accession would make the opposition powerful. Determined not only to obtain a new principle of life for their own party, but to keep the Democracy where it is, under their feet, many of the guiding intellects among the Republicans will meet you in the Philadelphia Convention with a broad and generous conservatism.

Make no alliances. Stand aloof from all entanglements of party. Let the Halls, and the Regencies, and the Wigwams, and the Lodges, and the Leagues take care of themselves. I would not that you should become pinned to the skirt of any faction. Your purpose in accepting the invitation of the friends of restoration to the Philadelphia Convention should be confined, in and out of the Convention, in public and in private, to an enforcement of your right of representation, and that enforcement you cannot possibly accomplish, be the support of the Democratic divisions ever so generous, without the hearty coöperation of the conservative Republicans.

The considerations I have submitted above are designed as an appeal to your judgment in favor of my advice. Your own reflections on the subject of this address will justify me in reiterating the counsel that, when you enter the Philadelphia Convention, although really in a position to urge the recognition of a right, you confine yourself modestly to the attitude of a suitor. Be moderate! be forbearing! And outside the question of restoration, be absolutely neutral between parties.

History has been well said to be philosophy teaching by example. Speaking as it does by authority, I employ its lessons in corroboration of my convictions of the duties of the present crisis. MACAULAY, treating of the restoration of the English Constitution in the time of the Roundheads, admonishes the political thinker in the following words:

"On the use," says he, "which might be made of one auspicious moment, depended the future destiny of the nation. Our ancestors used that moment well. They forgot old injuries, waived petty scruples, adjourned to a more convenient season all disputes about the reforms which our institutions needed, and stood together, Cavaliers and Roundheads, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, in firm union for the old laws of the land against military despotism. The exact division of power among kings, lords and commons might well be," he adds, "postponed till it had been decided whether England should be governed by kings, lords and commons, or by cuirassiers and pikemen. Had the statesmen of the convention," he goes on to say, "taken a different course, had they held long debates on the principles of government, had they drawn up a new constitution and sent it to CHARLES, had conferences been opened, had couriers been passing and repassing during several weeks between Westminster and the Netherlands with projects and counter-projects, replies by HYDE and rejoinders by PRYNN, the coalition on which the public safety depended would have been dissolved, the Presbyterians and Royalists would certainly have quarreled, the military factions might possibly have been reconciled, and the misjudging friends of liberty might long have regretted, under a rule worse than that of the worst STUART, the golden opportunity which had been suffered to escape!"

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, I will only add that this address has been prompted by a solemn sense of my duty to you. As you cannot afford to take a false step where your liberties and fortunes are at stake, so I cannot afford to look on passively while you propose to move under circumstances so momentous. At the present I shall say no more than I have said. My conscience forbids me to say less. At a future time I hope to have the opportunity of counseling with you in person on the common concerns of our fortunes and liberties, when, perhaps, I may be able to do so under circumstances less embarrassing than those under which I now address you. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. L. ALCORN.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 28, 1866.

MEXICO.

The Liberals Assault the Garrison of Acapulco, but are Defeated, and their Commander Killed—From Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Democratic County Convention last night rescinded all the new motions for county officers, in consequence of a disagreement as to the fitness of some of the nominees.

The Imperial Consul of Mexico has been officially informed that the Liberals assaulted the fortified garrison of Acapulco, at the third line of defence, on the morning of July 22d, but were repulsed and pursued some distance, leaving the dead body of their commander in the hands of the Imperialists.

Advices from Honolulu to July 7, report the arrival at that place of the captain, crew, and passengers, saved in a long-boat from the ship *Hornet.*

Mining shares tend upward. Gould & Curry, $730; Savage, $1,030; Ophir, $275; Hale & Norcross, $1,600; Chollar, $182; Yellow Jacket, $700.

Legal tenders, 71½.

CALIFORNIA.

Fight With Indians—Three Whites Killed—Steamer Golden Age Disabled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Los Angelos says: A special messenger has just arrived with dispatches from JAMES R. HARDENBURG, commanding at Camp Caddy, which states that he had had a desperate fight with the Indians on the 29th ult., in which three men of his command were killed and one wounded. Thirty-six Indians were engaged in the fight; their loss was unknown. The number of soldiers is not stated.

Arrived bark *Maravilla Pascoe,* from Liverpool.

The steamer *Golden City* arrived to-day with New York dates of July 11th.

The steamer *Golden Age,* hence for Panama July 19, broke her shaft and put into Acupulco under one wheel. The steamer *Constitution,* which sailed on July 30, will take her mails, passengers and treasure. The *Golden Age* will return here under convoy of the steamer *Sacramento.*

From Texas.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

KYLE & TERRY, proprietors of Oakland Plantation on Oyster Creek, have sent the first bale of cotton to Galveston. It was classed as strict middling, sold for 40 cents per pound in specie, and received the premium of a silver pitcher from LISSMUS & Co.

Later from Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 4.

A Victoria dispatch of yesterday says, a bill uniting the colonies of Vancouvers Island and British Columbia has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament which allows the United Parliament twenty-three members.

Marine Disaster.

EASTPORT, Me., Saturday, Aug. 4.

The brig *Clytie,* of Searsport, was towed here to-day by the steamcutter *Ashuelot,* Capt. FREEMAN, waterlogged, having been ashore on Long Point, near Little River.

Lieut. Doherty on the Assertions of Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT SUMTER,
SUMTER, S. C., August, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 26th day of July, during the debate on the report of the Committee on Claims, touching the proper distribution of the reward offered for the assassins of President LINCOLN, Hon. Mr. HOTCHKISS, member of Congress from New-York, made use of the following language:

"He believed the evidence established that while five men were guarding the tobacco-house, where BOOTH and HAROLD were concealed, and while CONGER was endeavoring to get a guard around them, this Lieut. DOHERTY was lying under a shed, and no power of Congress could drive him out of it."

I cannot remain quiet under such a charge, affecting my character as a soldier and my conduct as an officer, coming from such a quarter. In the course of a short time I shall place before the people of the United States such evidence as will convince them that the charges made by the honorable member are untrue.

The language used by the member from New-York did not come to my notice until after the adjournment of the Congress, and when I no longer had an opportunity of vindicating myself before that body.

Chance has connected my name with a great historical event, and I simply desire that the army with whom I served, and the people for whom I fought, should know that in the performance of my duty I was not a laggard and a coward.

EDWARD P. DOHERTY,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, Commanding District.

Williams College Commencement.

The Williams College commencement exercises were held last week. On Tuesday night the prize speaking took place in Goodrich Hall, in presence of a brilliant audience. The first prizes were won by HORACE H. LEAVITT, of Lowell, of the Freshman class; E. E. MATHER, of Williamstown, of the Sophomore class, and EDWARD O. GOULD, of New-York, of the Junior class. The second prizes were awarded to RUSSELL B. FOSTER, of Boston, (Freshman,) B. F. LEAVITT, of Lowell, (Sophomore,) and HAMILTON W. MABIE, of Tarrytown, N. Y., (Junior.)

At a special meeting of the Alumni on Wednesday, the Soldiers' Monument Fund was increased to $9,200. Resolutions were adopted in honor of the late Rev. Dr. DAVIS, of Westfield.

The Trustees have elected Rev. Dr. ROBERT R. BOOTH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Trustee, in place of Dr. DAVIS, and his place on the Executive Committee will be filled by Dr. NAHUM GALE, of Lee.

The exercises of the graduating class, on Wednesday, were attended by Gov. BULLOCK and staff. The class numbers forty-seven, and the productions of those who had parts assigned them indicated fair ability. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts (A. M.)—Dr. NATHAN S. BABBITT of North Adams, ABNER E. GIBBS, HENRY A. PIERCE of Lansingburg, N. Y., ALBERT M. BIGELOW, FRANCIS W. WOODWARD, JOHN M. CLARK.

Doctor of Divinity (D. D.)—Rev. MASON NOBLE of Williamstown, Rev. JONATHAN H. Noble of Schaghticoke, N. Y., and Rev. WILLIAM ELLIS of England.

Doctor of Laws (L.L. D.)—FRANCIS GARDNER, Principal of the Boston Latin School, MARTIN I. TOWNSEND of Troy, N. Y., and Jacob M. HOWARD of Detroit, United States Senator from Michigan.

The tables for the annual dinner were spread on the college green. At the close of the repast speeches were made by President HOPKINS, Gov. BULLOCK, Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Senator BRIGHAM of Boston, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS of Illinois, and others. The Alumni felt generous after dinner and completed the sum of $10,000 for the soldiers' memorial.

The officers of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for the coming year are: President, Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, of Cambridge; Vice-President, Prof. JOHN TATLOCK; Treasurer, Hon. JOSEPH WHITE; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. N. H. GRIFFIN.

The Alumni elected as their orator for the next Commencement, Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, of Cambridge, with Dr. ALONZO CLARK, of New-York, as alternate; and as poet, Rev. CHARLES D. BUCK, of Peekskill, N. Y., with SAMUEL BURNHAM, of Boston, as alternate.

The trustees have voted to raise the salaries of the Faculty of the college from $1,200 per year to $1,500. They also voted to change the time of Commencement from the first week in August to the last week in July for the future.

The prospect for the incoming Freshman Class is unusually good. Nearly forty members have been already admitted, and the Fall examination will probably double the number.

PERSOAAL.

From the returns to the Internal Revenue Collectors in Cincinnati, we learn that the following merchants of that city have sales of at least $1,000,000 worth of good per annum: Acton, Clark & Co., $1,000,000; Addy, Hull & Roy, $3,300,000; R. M. Bishop & Co., $3,731,000; Brown, Butler & Co., $1,374,000; T. R. Briggs & Co., $1,103,000; Chambers, Stevens & Co., $2,557,000; Davidson, Tyler & Co., $1,000,000; Doubois & Angier, $1,068,000; Foster & Brothers, $1,028,000; Gibson, Early & Co., $1,416,000; Wm. Glenn & Sons, $4,061,000; Gibson, Davis & Co., $2,768,000; L. C. Hopkins & Co., $1,524,000; Heidelbach, Lasongood & Co., $1,043,000; Hanks & Porter, $1,019,000; J. F. Mills & Co., $1,420,000; Robert Moore & Co., $2,382,000; Pearce, Talle & Holton, $2,000,000; Perin, Goulk & Co., $2,800,000; Rinkkoff Bros. & Co., $1,554,000; Louis Stix & Co., $1,416,000; J. J. Steven & Son, $1,299,313; Stadler Bros. & Co., $1,034,000; John Shillito & Co., $3,520,000; Shaw, Barbour & Co., $1,265,000; Tweed & Andrews, $1,358,000; Tweed & Sibley, $1,000,000; John Wynne & Co., $1,300,000.

Mr. M. ROBINSON, of the Western Union Telegraph Line, at Titusville, Penn., dispatched a "dead head" message to Queen VICTORIA on Monday. It went no further than Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia, where it is detained for the present. The following reply explains why:

ASPY BAY, N. S., July 30.

To Merritt Robinson:

Your message of this date, addressed to Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, of England, London, England, cannot be forwarded on account of the cable not being open for business yet. Also, it cannot go "dead head."

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Agent N. Y., N. F. and London Tel. Co.

A Salisbury (N. C.) correspondent of the Raleigh *Progress* writes: "A marriage was to have taken place here last Thursday. The intended man and wife separated, very harmoniously, late on Wednesday night. On Tuesday morning the would-be Benedict received a note from his charmer stating that she had changed her mind—that she could not marry so *poor* a young man! This young man is a steady, industrious mechanic. He was a brave, faithful soldier during the entire late war, and, in the last year, received a commission for good conduct. What a commentary on the glowing professions of young ladies at the beginning of the war!"

A private letter from Washington mentions the serious illness of a literary gentleman of that City, his disease being pronounced to be "pen palsy." The affection derives its name from the fact that it is attributed to the use of the popular French copying ink, which contains arsenic. Both his hands and feet are badly swollen, and his health is so precarious that his physicians have prescribed abstinence from the further use of copying ink.

The wife of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, now in Canada with her husband, lately presented him with twins. Do these children belong to Canada or the United States? That's the question he would like to have answered.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH has declined the Presidency of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad, to which he was lately elected.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING and family have gone to Berkley Springs.

Gens. BARRY and MITCHELL, U. S. A., are in Montreal.

HEENAN, the pugilist, is staying at a place of resort near New-Haven.

A Case of Elopement from Otsego County—Arrest of the Parties in Albany.

From the Albany Argus Aug. 3.

Yesterday afternoon a telegraphic dispatch was received by the Police authorities here for the arrest of two persons, a man and woman. A full description of the lady, at least, was given. The offence was not stated. But afterward other dispatches on the subject were received, till at length the number reached four. These all came from the lawful husband of the lady, the last stating that he would be on as quickly as the cars and the pangs of his outraged honor would bring him. His name is JACOB WINNE. He resides at Onconta, Otsego County. His description of his wife's appearance states, among other things, that "she is good looking." This evidence of his conjugal esteem was fully supported by the facts, for when she was seen in Court all concurred in the truthfulness of her husband's opinion of good looks.

The dispatches reached the hands of Officers BRADT and HALE. From the description of the persons, and their conduct upon their arrival here, it was easy to pick them out as the passengers left the cars of the Susquehanna Road. They were at once escorted to Court, where they gave their names as SAMUEL HIGGINS and SALLIE WINNE. Mr. HIGGINS, upon being questioned, was free to say that he is a married man, and resides at Delhi, Delaware County. He is a stage-driver by profession, and while pursuing that vocation he first saw the charming Mrs. WINNE. He had after that met her at a country dance, and he had to confess that he was then deeply fascinated by her bewitching charms. He has been a married man for half a dozen years. He, of course, denied that there was any improper purpose between him and the fair Mrs. WINNE. He had met her only accidentally. He was going to New-York upon a visit, and upon taking the cars at Schoharie, had found her in them. He had, however, to confess that the intelligence of a suspected elopement had been sent back to the husband of Mrs. WINNE, by a passenger who knew them, and had formed a strange suspicion from their conduct.

As to the lady, there was less doubt as to her purpose, as there was less guile or reserve in her speech. She was quite free and bold to say that she had left her husband "for good," never more to return to him. She had been married ten years, though she claims to be but 25 years of age. She has three children. She made a great many charges against her husband, none of much force, and most or all concocted to palliate her conduct. She, however, denied that she intended to make Mr. HIGGINS her companion for the future, though the style of her denial carried little evidence of its sincerity.

Of course the Magistrate could not detain them upon the accusation, grave as it was, and grievously as Mr. JACOB WINNE had been offended in his conjugal rights, the simple act of elopement being no offence by the laws of this State. So the parties were discharged. Whither they will go we know not, but it is fair to presume that the sequel will prove that Mr. WINNE has lost a wife (and a good-looking one, too,) and Mrs. HIGGINS has been bereft of a husband of whose good looks truth compels us to say nothing. And thus wags the world, or at least some of the people in it.

P. S.—The couple left for Poughkeepsie yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the husband arrived in this city at 7. After a long search he got a clue to them and left for Poughkeepsie also, at 11 o'clock. He was in a state of great excitement.

The Late Maj. Gen. Lysander Cutler.

ORDER OF GOV. FAIRCHILD.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, July 31, 1866.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 7.—The people of Wisconsin will hear with deep regret the announcement of the death of Brevet Maj.-Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER, at Milwaukee, on Monday, the 30th inst.

Gen. CUTLER was among the most efficient and best beloved of the soldiers from this State. Distinguished for his services, covered with honorable scars, filled with years and glory, he goes to his grave deeply mourned by the entire people of a sorrowing State.

As a testimony of respect the flag upon the State Capitol will be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise until sunset, on Tuesday, 31st July, inst.

The Quartermaster-General is charged with the execution of this order. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

By the Governor.

CHAS. FAIRCHILD, Military Secretary.

Nuisances.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through your valuable paper, to inquire how much longer the stables of the Twenty-third-street line of stages are to be allowed to remain in the condition they are now in. The odor from the same is very injurious to health, much sickness having been caused thereby. I know of no other place where horses are allowed to stand on the sidewalk all day, forcing foot passengers into the street.

The workings of the Gas Company at the foot of West Twentieth-street has caused the breaking away of the sewers on both sides, and in this weather would soon breed a fearful pestilence.

Both of these Companies are wealthy, and could well afford to cleanse their premises, and will not the Board of Health see that the same is done?

J. M. GONARD,
No. 308 West Twentieth-street.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON IRVING," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

Every Day we Hear of the Wonderful cures DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is effecting. Its complete mastery over the worst cases of galls, scratches, old sores, swellings, cuts, &c., is truly marvelous. One trial always convinces. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

A clear complexion and a healthy skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Five Dollars for a Bouquet!

And its fragrance is lost in a single evening! One dollar for a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, with a bouquet in every drop, exhaling an odor incomparable and almost imperishable!

Great Fire in Portland, Me.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

PORTLAND, July 20, 1866.

Wilder Salamander Safe Co., No. 8 Cortlandt-st., New-York:

GENTS: In the great fire that visited this city we were among the sufferers; our office was on Exchange-st., in a four-story brick block, which was entirely burnt out. Our Safe, one of your manufacture, fell into the cellar, where it remained for three days, full of books and papers. We are happy to inform you that the contents were all in good condition, being uninjured. We have ordered another of your Safes, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.

Yours, Respectfully, FOYS, COFFIN & SWAN.

NOTICE.—The Safes that preserved the books and papers of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and J. B. Brown & Sons, were both Wilder's Patent Salamander, which is the only sure fire-proof safe now made.

Depot, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Marsden's Cholera Cure

Can be relied on in every case.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE

Has never failed.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE

Is certain to relieve and cure.

Price $1. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

The Agency of Warren, Ackerman & Co., for the sale of the goods of the UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY has expired. Orders may be addressed directly to the Company, at their warehouse, No. 20 Park-place.

Al Borak.

AL BORAK. AL BORAK. AL BORAK. AL BORAK.

Levett's Aromatic Swietenia.

For cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. Try it once; you will use no other. For sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." (*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*) Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWNE.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., ELIZABETH HUDSON, wife of M. F. Browne, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 165 West 48th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 6th inst.

CAMPBELL.—In New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 4, MURDOCH CAMPBELL, aged 68 years and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Simpson, No. 39 Grand-st., corner of South 4th-st., Jersey City, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COX.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, WILLIAM A. COX, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FINN.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, at her residence, No. 28 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. ANNE FINN, widow of the late William Finn.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

FORBUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, suddenly, HANNAH FORBUSH.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GRIFFITH.—On Sunday, Aug. 5, GEORGE COLYER, twin child of Richard and Annie Griffith, aged 9 weeks.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HALLOCK.—On Seventh Day, eighth month, 4th, WALTER PIERCE, infant son of Isaac P. and Emma Hallock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Geo. Hallock, No. 30 Horatio-st., New-York.

HINCHMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH C. HINCHMAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOWDEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 5, EMMA A. LOWDEN, daughter of Mary Ann and the late Robert Lowden.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 6, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 39 Thompson-st.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 5, IRVING BOUDINOT, youngest child of Walter S. and Eliza R. Meldrum, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Douglass-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 5, SARAH S., wife of R. H. Miller, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 4, of consumption, FRANCIS K., son of the late Rev. John H. Miller, aged 25 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 70 West Baltic-st., on Monday, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.

OWEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, EDWARD WINTHROP, only child of William H. and Mary L. Owen, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Edward S. Brooks, Esq., No. 18 East 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PIERCE.—On Friday, Aug. 3, at Great Barrington, Mass., SARAH A. PIERCE, wife of Charles H. Pierce, of New-York, and daughter of Horace P. Smith, of Glen Cove, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PRATT.—In Portland, Conn., on Monday, July 30, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Hall, Esq., JOHN G. PRATT, of Opelousas, La.

STEWART.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, EMMA KATE STEWART, daughter of James D. and Anne Hague Stewart, and grand-daughter of John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, aged 22 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

VAN ZANDT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 5, MARSTON, infant son of Theodore and Anna Van Zandt.

WILLIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, LYDIA WARING, wife of Wm. Henry Willis, and daughter of the late Wm. Waring.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at New-Hamburgh, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the train which leaves New-York at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODHULL.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 4, EDMUND S. WOODHULL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 184 Henry-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEBB.—On Sunday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of James Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, A. V. C. and Edward, and son-in-law, S. S. Palmer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 62 Morton-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, after a short illness, MARGARET WELCH, aged 80 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Chiswell, No. 61 Tillary-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Aug. 6.

YOUNGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 3, of paralysis, DAVID L. YOUNGS, aged 60 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., and of the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 71 Lee-av., corner of Rodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 6, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. H. W. Bostwick, Acting Consul of the United States at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, of the death, on the 6th of June, 1866, at Chinandega de Nicaragua, of JAMES M. HITCHCOCK, of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,

Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,

being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The electors of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester and Yonkers, composing the Fifth Assembly District, are requested to select the number of delegates to which said towns are severally entitled, to attend a Convention of those approving the policy of President Johnson and the call for the Philadelphia Convention signed by A. A. Randall, to be held at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, on MONDAY, the 6th August inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., to select two delegates to attend a State Convention at Saratoga Springs on the 9th inst.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD,
FRED'K GROTE,
FRANKLIN W. GILLEY,
JOHN DICKENSON,
Committee.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.—All citizens of this District who indorse the principles set forth in the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the City of Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1866, are invited to meet at Broadway Hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st., this MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Delegates and two Alternates to represent the Conservative Union Men of this District, at the above-named Convention, and to appoint two Delegates from each Assembly District in this Congressional District, to attend the State Convention to be held at Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1866.

WM. GARRETT,
GEORGE C. NEWMAN,
THOMAS AUSTIN,
Executive Committee of 100 Citizens.

UNITED SERVICE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Central Committee of the United Service Societies of the City and County of New-York will meet at headquarters, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for a proper representation of the soldiers of New-York City in the Philadelphia Convention. By order.

WILLIAM S. HILLYER, Chairman Central Committee.

C. T. McCLERNAHAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING OF LONG ISLAND—Will be held at Northport, L. I., commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 3:45 P. M., stopping at 37th-st., E. R., at 4 o'clock; returning, leave Northport at 5:45 A. M.

The steamboat STAMFORD will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 A. M., Broome-st., New-York, at 7:10 and 37th-st., R. R., 7:25; returning, leave Northport at 5:30 P. M. All baggage will be taken on the boats on Monday, Aug. 6, and returned on Saturday, 11th, free of charge.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

What Italy Can Do.

From Le Siècle, July 19.

Italy to-day is in a situation, of which her best friends—and we are of the number—comprehend the difficulties and perils. She has given evidence, since 1859, in the midst of most delicate circumstances, of political sense and practical ability, which have more than once disconcerted her enemies.

It is desirable, in the interest of the cause of democracy, in the interest of the revolutionary principle, that this ability and precious sense should not allow her to make a mistake under present circumstances, which, we believe, have no precedent in silence, which, we believe, have no precedent in silence.

Let us give an account in a few words of this situation.

We are in 1866. Austria is all powerful in the Peninsula, which she rules, in the south through the Bourbons at Naples, in the north through her Lieutenants who govern at Modena, at Parma, at Florence, and even at Rome.

The flag of Piedmont floats alongside the flags of England and France in the Crimea. Piedmont, dishonored by one of the greatest statesmen of the century, takes part in the Congress at Paris, and already we feel that this little State is becoming a great Power.

The year 1859 comes! The policy of Austria in Italy gives umbrage to France, who sends an army to the other side of the Alps. The programme of French policy is plain and clear; Italy must be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, that is, the campaign then opening would not be terminated until Lombardy and Venetia should have become Italian in fact, as they were by their aspirations and voices.

Austria is beaten at Magenta and Solferino. It seems that the victor had only to pursue the defeated sword in hand, that the programme for which the war had been undertaken, should become a reality. Suddenly peace is signed at Villafranca; Austria cedes Lombardy to France, who at once cedes it back to her ally. This cession to France, made to please the *amour propre* of Austria, is in reality but an apparent cession. Italy had an incontestable right to Lombardy, which, on her part, she valiantly conquered. The cession and retrocession of that province was evidently but a matter of form. Italy entered into the possession of a thing which legitimately belonged to her.

In 1866 the situation is no longer the same. Italy took up arms and France remained quiet. It is Prussia, at this time, allied to VICTOR EMMANUEL. On one side, and the other war commences with unequal chances. The Italian army is unfortunate at Custozza. But it gave proof of solidity and calm bravery and intrepidude, to which Archduke ALBERT publicly rendere justice.

Prussia made Austria pay dearly for her success at Custozza. Beaten, routed at Sadowa, the Austrian Government seeks the mediation of France and does not hesitate to cede Venetia in time, would have prevented the effusion of so much human blood, it cedes Venetia to France, as it ceded Lombardy to her in 1859.

That Italy feels hurt at this proceeding, who can be surprised? That she manifests a warm desire to take her revenge for the 24th of June, and to conquer Venetia by her own proper efforts, who can blame her or it? Let us put ourselves in her place. Would we not do the same? Would we not show the same feeling? Hypocrites only would condemn in others what they would feel themselves.

Italy did what she must. To the first proposition of an armistice made by France, VICTOR EMMANUEL answered loyally that, allied by a treaty to Prussia, he could not determine anything without conferring with her. As the armistice was not concluded, the Italian Government has the right and the duty to pursue the war and to assist his ally with all the means in its power.

Up to this, it will be seen, no complaint can justly be made against Italy. And now, just how far may her legitimate pretensions go?

France, not to be inconsistent with herself, not to deny her own programme of 1859, cannot do otherwise than give Venetia to herself; and, the voice of Venetia expressed in every form leaves no one to doubt, to give Venetia to the Venetians is to give it to Italy.

The Italians have reason to wish to hold themselves the Venetia of the Venetians. Who among her friends is so imprudent to advise them to repulse brothers who hold up their hands to them?

Some believe, it is said, that France would exact, in return for the retrocession of Venetia, territorial compensation in the South. That France after the Italian campaign exacted a reorganization of her southern frontier, by demanding Nice and Savoy, that was clear; for France had lavishly spent on the Plains of Lombardy her blood and her gold. But, to repeat it, in 1866 the situation is no longer the same, and the cession of Venetia, nominally made to France, is in reality to the Powers that ceded it Austria at Magenta and Solferino.

The honor of Italy, then, is safe; her national susceptibility is not seriously affronted. While the armistice is not yet signed; while the Italian army guards or chases its enemy, who, according to a saying of DE MAISTRE, is also the enemy of mankind, Italy is acting in her right and according to her duty.

When the armistice shall have been signed, if it will be; when the basis of peace shall have been arranged, Italy may be called upon to sheathe her sword as well as her military honor, will not receive the last touch, for she will really have conquered Venetia; she will have conquered it by the universal consent of the Venetians, and by her own proper effort; yes, her own proper effort, for the Austrian army will probably accept as her last refuge again to another victory like that of Custozza, and the party of progress in Italy as well as in France, cannot misconceive this fact.

Courage, then, brothers of Italy! Let not dissension enter into your ranks. Not until Venice, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, shall be adorned by the white, green and red flag, shall your labors be finished; shall the unification of Italy be accomplished.

The Part of England in the European Crisis.

LETTER FROM GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: The calling of a German Parliament by Prussia brings clearly into view the great causes which are now at work beneath the petty occasion of the present war. While we have been going on in complacent ignorance of German politics and sneering at the Schleswig-Holstein question, events of the highest importance to the whole world have been ripening, under influences which, when the crisis arrived, it was our duty beyond the power of diplomacy, with all its fussing and scolding, to control.

Austria, the head of an Imperial Confederation of Magyar and Sclavonic provinces, backward in civilization, has introduced herself into Italy on the one side and into Germany on the other, and has destroyed the unity and retarded the civilization of both nations. In Italy and Germany alike she has supported by her military power a brood of petty despots, the scourges of the country, as her satraps, and the organs of the disunion by which she reigned. Both Italy and Germany are now making a combined effort to thrust out this intrusive tyranny, to get rid of its satraps, and to become united nations. Their alliance is perfectly natural, for the enemy and the necessities of both are the same.

With Germany, as well as with Italy, it is a struggle not for any ambitious object, nor even for mere increase of internal strength and prosperity, but for life. The need of Germany was even more pressing than that of Italy, since Germany, in her state of mortal disunion and weakness, was placed between two great military despotisms—France and Russia—each of which was always plotting against her independence. Well might all the proceedings of diplomacy and of commerce in favor of peace prove vain, when there was no road to self-preservation but that of war.

The conduct of Count BISMARCK has been unscrupulous and insolent. His recklessness has done great mischief to his cause. But though he may not be a Cavour, Prussia is the Piedmont of Germany. Like Piedmont, being the only power capable of heading the nation in its great need, she has thrown her life into the national cause, and is exhibiting the heroism which only a national cause can inspire. The soldiers who have achieved these astonishing feats of valor and endurance are not the mere hirelings of Count BISMARCK.

If a strong and united Germany is a vital necessity to the Germans, it is equally a vital necessity to all the nations of Europe. It is the only chance of escape from the domination of France, and from the future crop of wars which the territorial encroachments of that power are sowing on all sides. Far be it from me to appeal to any irrational prejudices against the French revolution, are partly to blame. But it is undeniable that a train of unforeseen circumstances has made the perpetual aggrandizement and the perpetual display of overweening power a political necessity to French rulers. The possession of a vast army, and the spirit which that army diffuses through the nation, excite ambitious cravings which the Government must satisfy either by actual conquest or by disquieting and domineering over other nations. LOUIS PHILIPPE fell because his policy was pacific. If the present heir of the Napoleonic idea is cooled by age, he will probably be succeeded by a young Prince whose education has been a training in military ambition, and whose flatterers will be ready to display his power. Only a strong curb can make France renounce aggression and allow civilization to advance in peace; and it is in a united Germany alone that such a curb can be found.

Prussia is behind us in constitutional freedom; but we ought not on that account to withhold our sympathy from her cause. The political condition of nations must be determined in some measure by their external circumstances as well as by their character and inclinations. The external circumstances of Prussia have compelled her to organize herself for war; and to be organized for war, a nation must sacrifice something of its constitutional freedom. The Teutonic character is there; it has produced freedom of thought already, and in the end it will produce political freedom also.

The dignity of Austria at the outset could not fail to act sympathy, especially when it was contrasted with the undignified violence of Count BISMARCK. But in ceding Venetia to France, Austria, to escape the consequences of a defeat in a fair field, has struck a foul blow, and one in striking which she commits treason against the honor and independence of all nations. Austrian pride hates concession, but it has never shrunk from any act of perfidy or meanness.

With Italy, we must remember, Austria has always refused to enter into peaceful relations, and therefore Italy had a perfect right to go to war; she was not bound to wait till it suited Austria to begin.

All belief in this country are agreed in determining, if possible, to avoid a war; but it is absurd, as well as offensive, to assume an attitude of supercilious indifference to a great European crisis. We cannot remain uninterested, nor in the end fail in some way to participate, in that which vitally affects the whole system of which we are an integral part. England will be compelled to speak at last, and the only question will be on which side her voice shall be raised.

CHATHAM stood by FREDERIC the Great. But, instead of CHATHAM, BUTE is in power. Whatever the domestic policy of the Tory Party may have been, its foreign policy has always been calamitous and ignominious, because it has always been directed to the objects of a class not to those of the nation. The alliances of England with LOUIS XIV. against the Dutch Republic, the peace of Utrecht, the peace of Paris, the war with the American colonies, the crusade against the French Revolution till it emerged in a really national struggle against NAPOLEON, are the bywords of national shame and disaster. The thing most congenial to the Tories in Europe is the torpid despotism of Austria; but they also, with the sure instinct of a party, recognize the great patron of reaction in the Emperor of the French, with whom some of their chiefs appear to have formed intimate personal relations. The singular parsonage who is at their head in the House of Commons is led, both by his anxiety to catch the aristocratic tone in politics and by his favorite theological constitution, to speak with contempt of the cause of Italian unity and independence. Parliament will soon rise, and we shall be fortunate if before it meets again, something is not done contrary to the interest and the honor of the nation.

The sympathies of Liberals however, now that the real character of the crisis is disclosed by the conduct and bearing of the Prussian nation, cannot be doubtful. The cause of Germany and Italy is ours.

I am, &c.,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Foreign Secretary's Policy Indorsed.

From the London Daily News, July 21.

On the whole, this discussion on foreign affairs was eminently creditable and satisfactory. Mr. LAING stated the true meaning of non-intervention, and the danger of "patching up a hollow peace" by premature mediation, with remarkable force and clearness, and with an entire absence of exaggeration; and his brief and rapid, yet full and vivid sketch of the causes and conditions of the German war showed a profound and comprehensive study of the great question of the time. Mr. HORSMAN, who followed him with almost equal brevity, has never displayed higher or more brilliant qualities as a speaker, in a most lucid exposition of the crucial problems of German politics; the whole spirit and purpose of his argument was eminently statesmanlike, and thoroughly sound and liberal. Incidentally, however, he will forgive us for suggesting that he was not altogether so exact in describing Venetia as already ceded to France, as in interpreting the new policy of Austria in proposing the cession, and its effect upon the neutrality of France. Venetia is still guarded by Austrian troops; thousands of Venetians are still serving in the Austrian armies; the conditions upon which the cession was proposed have never been accepted by either of the belligerents. No doubt, as Lord STANLEY intimates, the Venetian provinces are, to all intents and purposes, lost to Austria. But they are at the present moment a legitimate battle field for Italy. Lord STANLEY'S emphatic and explicit declaration that England stands absolutely unpledged and uncommitted by any proposals of moral intervention or mediation will be accepted by the country with great satisfaction, and with all the confidence justly claimed by the Foreign Secretary. Mr. LAING pointed out, with rare sagacity, the peculiarly insidious dangers of a friendly mediation which so easily slides into intervention, and it is reassuring to know from the Foreign Secretary's own lips that all the Government has done as yet is to join with France in recommending at Berlin and Florence the consideration of the terms of an armistice. There is not the slightest ground for distrusting Lord STANLEY'S assurances of an equally severe discretion in the future.

The Prohibition of Reform Meetings in Hyde Park—The Measures that Led the Riots in London.

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult., Mr. P. TAYLOR asked the Home Secretary to state by whose authority and under what law an order signed by Sir R. MAYNE had been issued forbidding the holding of a public meeting in Hyde Park.

Mr. WALPOLE—I wish the gentleman had sent me an earlier notice of his question in order that I might have been able to give a complete answer. However, speaking from recollection, I think I can give him nearly a complete answer. The order signed by Sir R. MAYNE has been issued under my authority and sanction, and I am entirely responsible for it. [Hear, hear.] As to the legality of such an order, I wish to remind the honorable member and the House, if they are not acquainted with the fact, that notices have been placarded over every part of the metropolis, inviting large assemblages of persons to come from different parts of London, meeting at 6 o'clock in the evening, and concentrating their processions in Hyde Park, for the purpose, as avowed in some of those notices, of making what they call a demonstration. I think I need not point out to the House that the consequences of such assemblages of men meeting in Hyde Park might lead, and probably would lead, to riotous or disorderly conduct ["No, no," followed by cheers,] and certainly would interfere with the recreation of quiet and orderly people, [cheers,] for whom the parks, the property of the Crown, are open, and not for the purposes of such meetings. [Renewed cheers.] There is nothing in that notice to imply that orderly conducted processions are forbidden, or that any of these gentlemen will be debarred their meetings in the usual way for the purpose of discussing political or any other matters: and I think that any one who holds the office which I have the honor to hold is bound to attend to the public peace of the metropolis, [cheers,] if he believes that those parks which are open by Her Majesty's permission for the benefit of all her subjects, are likely to be employed for any purpose that interferes with the recreation of quiet and orderly people there, and that might possibly lead to riotous proceedings. [Hear, hear.] I therefor think I should have been most blameworthy if I had not directed the issue of such an order as that now in question. [Cheers.]

Sir G. GREY.—I may perhaps be allowed to say that the course taken by my right honorable friend (Mr. WALPOLE) is exactly in accordance with that which has been pursued on former occasions. [Hear, hear.] Hyde-park is one of the Royal parks; and the prohibition of the holding of meetings there is founded on the reason stated by my right honorable friend—namely, that the Royal parks are intended for the recreation and enjoyment of the people, and has no reference whatever to the abstract right of holding public meetings. Sir R. MAYNE received instructions from me before I left office, when a meeting in Hyde-park had been announced, that it should not be allowed to be held there. [Cheers.]

Mr. MILL—I wish to ask the Secretary of State whether we are to understand that the prohibition which he authorized to be issued as to the contemplated public meeting is based only on the circumstance that the meeting was announced to be held in one of the parks. If so—(Cries of "order, order," which prevented the honorable member from proceeding.)

Mr. WALPOLE—I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that the notice which has been issued is grounded on the circumstance that the meeting was to have been held in Hyde-park; and I may venture to add, as this question has been put to me, that I hope the notice which has been given will not be interpreted as being intended in the least degree to prevent the holding of ordinary public meetings for political discussion. [Hear, hear.]

The Question of Peace or War—The Efforts of Napoleon to Effect a Settlement.

From the London Times, July 21.

The EMPEROR NAPOLEON is unwearied in his endeavors to bring about a suspension of hostilities. Not only is the Empire peace as to its own immediate policy, but it exerts itself with commendable zeal to act as a herald of peace among men. With such humane and benevolent intentions it does not seem easy to understand how the arbiter should make so little impression on the stubborn minds of the belligerents. It is certainly from no want of consideration and deference on their part, or from any open slight of his authority. With the Prussian Government the Cabinet of the Tuileries keeps up, as we are told, "the most cordial and intimate relations." From Austria France received the first solicitation to stand between her and her victorious foe. As to Italy, there are such old debts of gratitude for favors received, and such open accounts for benefits to be conferred, that a serious divergence of opinion between NAPOLEON III. and VICTOR EMMANUEL II. would seem to be altogether impossible. That there is a hitch somewhere is very evident, nevertheless. The Emperor of the French does not find it difficult to bring either Austria, on the one side, or the enemies of Austria, on the other, over to his views. The puzzle is how to get them to agree to the same views with one accord and at the same time. When Austria is in the yielding mood, "all would go well if Prussia could only be made to listen to reason." When Prussia has acceded to certain proposed conditions, "an armistice may be signed immediately if the reply of Vienna be in the affirmative and Italy give her assent." Italy is a pity Prussia, Austria, and Italy cannot be closeted with France for only five minutes, for negotiations of this nature cannot well be carried on by telegraph, and it takes three days for a courier to carry dispatches between Paris and King WILLIAM'S headquarters, and not much less for M. BENEDETTI to pass from the Prussian to the Austrian outposts.

The question of peace or war may, however, be said to lie in a nutshell. Prussia limits her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new Federal or Imperial combination she is preparing for Germany. Austria is determined to proceed to all extremities rather than submit to such humiliation. The task that the French Emperor has taken upon himself amounts, then, to a reconciliation between the "to be or not to be." No wonder if the *Moniteur* gives the Parisians hopes of peace every morning at breakfast; no wonder if its evening edition supplies fresh evidence of its uninterrupted labors. Just at this moment it is Austria that complains of the exorbitant demands of her adversary, notwithstanding that "the basis of an arrangement between the belligerents had been recommended by the Court of the Tuileries;" it is Austria who is determined to continue the war. Even if the mediator had obtained the five days' armistice he proposed, according to the rumor current last evening in Paris, it is difficult to say which of the contending parties would have derived the greater benefit from so short a respite; for, on the one hand, it is clear that Austria, who has collected so large a host within and around the walls of Vienna, must needs exhaust all her public and private resources by the daily consumption of a multitude almost outnumbering the ordinary population of her capital; and, on the other, Prussia, however anxious she may be to bring all her forces to bear on the strong position of Florisdorf, must be aware of the precariousness of her position, of the enormous extent of the invaded territory, of the great distance of her main army from her basis of operations, of the daily increasing danger of interrupted communications, and consequently of the necessity of striking the great decisive blow with the least possible delay.

THE SEAT OF MAN'S NUTRITION IN CEREALS.—In all the cereals, the most nutritious part of the grain lies just beneath the outer surface, or skin, and of course is lost in the process of hulling. This is most true of buckwheat, first of all the cereals. That grain is known to be the most fattening of all to the inferior animals, swine, &c. Some time since M. ISIDORE PIERRE undertook to determine the nutritive value of the different portions of this grain. The following are the results of his investigations: Buckwheat is found to surpass all other grains in nitrogenous matters, and is probably greatly superior to oatmeal as a source of supply of muscular power to the system. The alimentary preparations made with buckwheat flour form generally a wholesome and sufficiently nutritory nourishment, but between the two kinds of buckwheat there exists a difference of 45 per cent. in nitrogenous matters. The meanest and least white of the two is the richest in nitrogenous principles, phosphates and fatty matters. This is consequently the most nutritious. There may be between the various products of the grinding of one batch of buckwheat, with respect to their richness in nitrogen, phosphates and fatty matter, such differences that one contains nearly seven times as much nitrogen, twenty-five times as much phosphate, and a hundred and fifteen times as much fatty matters as another; the coarsest flour may contain twice as much nitrogen, four times and a half as much phosphates, and two and a half times as much fatty matters as an equal weight of the buckwheat that furnished it. The bran which proceeds from the ordinary grinding of buckwheat, is richer in nitrogen, phosphates and fatty matters, than the whole grain from which it proceeds, and it would be possible by a perfect method of bolting to separate a farinaceous product which should contain this lose. Among the products obtained during the grinding of buckwheat by the present mode, there is a fine white mill-dust, which is intermediary, as to composition, between the feouls, tapeocas, &c., and wheat flour, and is a much more substantial food than either of them, and far richer in nitrogen than the latter.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK

WANTED AND FOR SALE BY
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the payment of the same will then be in scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)

No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the line and franchises of the Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co., on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of August next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon the resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.

E. C. SCRANTON, President.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILroad stock, paying 10 PER CENT. ANNUAL DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS. ALSO CITY INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 7 NEW-STREET.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank.

A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF THE CURRENCY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, failing due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th of August next, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES GREENER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUsetts and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

RESTAURANTS.

RESTAURANT, NO. 14 PARK-PLACE. Our friends and the public are respectfully informed that our new and elegant Dining Saloons will be opened for business on MONDAY next, 6th inst., at the above place, where they can rely upon obtaining the best and greatest variety the markets afford, served up in unequaled style. The bar will be supplied with the choicest imported liquors, wines, cigars, and ales in every variety. S. O. BAKER & CO., Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING!—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 station-st., first floor, Room 4. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPOT C, 4 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 4, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 7th August, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in Brooklyn or New-York, as follows, viz:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state where their pork was packed, and the brands, also the size of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality rosing superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufactory to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and bungs sealed.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons each, to sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, beans, vinegar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bids be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the estimate of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their purchase of the same, and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, beans, vinegar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of 13,000 THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

1,400 FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

11,600 ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Three-quarter-mile Wood Yard, one mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL" COMMISSIONERS,
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany, will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and conditions, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Twenty-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a coeble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Sprig g-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for the purchase of the Interest Coupons of 5-20 bonds in custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

M. A. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, That the pavement in Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name and residence of the person making the proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROB'T. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANtine Hospitals.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.
New-York, July 21, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., until

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, 2,000 tons, A. B. LOWBER commanding, WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
CIRCASSIAN, 2,010 tons, THOS. S. ELLIS commanding, WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
ERICSSON....WEDNESDAY....10th October.
CIRCASSIAN....WEDNESDAY....7th November.
ERICSSON....WEDNESDAY....5th December.
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.
Passage to Antwerp or Havre: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on hand.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA....Ogilvie....SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN....Cutting....SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
DENMARK....Thompson....SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
PENNSYLVANIA....Lewis....SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class....$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD....Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE..Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE....Capt. ——....Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Aug. 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Aug. 18
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 22
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Aug. 25
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement Goods, $1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 2½@3 cents per pound.
Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia....$27 00 | West Point....$38 00
Augusta....27 00 | Montgomery....41 00
Atlanta....34 00 | Mobile....51 95
and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta....$27 00 | Montgomery....$41 60
Macon....31 00 | Atlanta....34 00
Columbus....35 00 | Mobile....51 95
Albany....35 00 | New-Orleans....55 00
Eufaula....35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta....$27 | Eufaula....$35 | Montgomery.$41 00
Macon....31 | Albany....$35 | Mobile....51 95
Columbus....35 | Atlanta....34 | New-Orleans..55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamer, RAPIDAN, WM. B. EATON, Commander, Will sail from pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.
The RALEIGH follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent. No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 14, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
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SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday,	1,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday	1,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	2,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	2,	12 M.
Friday,	3,	8½ A. M.	Friday,	3,	12½ P. M.
Saturday,	4,	1½ P. M.	Saturday,	4,	6 P. M.
Sunday,	5,	9 A. M.	Sunday,	5,	3 P. M.
Monday,	6,	11 A. M.	Monday,	6,	3½ P. M.
Tuesday,	7,	12 M.	Tuesday,	7,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:30 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal....$11 40
New-York to Saratoga....3 45
New-York to Syracuse....5 05
New-York to Rochester....6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls..8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, WITH STOCK and fixtures of a first-class French corset, hoop skirt, dressmaking and ladies' general furnishing store; established in 1850; in one of the best business streets in Brooklyn, and now doing a large trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling; none but cash customers need apply to J. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, STOCK, FIXtures and good-will of the Diamond Parlor and Sulphur Match business, complete and in good running order, with a good cash trade, at a reasonable price; satisfactory reasons given for selling; a rare chance to get into an established business. Apply to J. R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

A COMPETENT DRUGGIST WISHES a partner, (silent preferred,) with capital, either to buy out an old or start a new drug store; best of references given and required. Address B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH REFERENCE AND $500 cash to loan on good security, may take charge of a first-class Real Estate and Insurance Office; salary $20 per week. at No. 68 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.
We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattapony River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Aylett's Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES. FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE DESIRABLE country seat known as the Valley Farm, 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., on the Raritan River; about 200 acres of choice farming land under a high state of cultivation; large double mansion with fine lawn and shade trees, farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) large barn, stables, cow-stables, carriage-house, wagon-house, tool-house, granary, hennery, and other outbuildings, large garden and grapery with choice varieties of fruits and berries; apple orchards; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the place; well adapted for raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain; location for health and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., N. Y.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale "Elmwood Lodge," the late residence of James D. Johnson, Esq.; it is situated on the corner of two fine avenues in the town of Fairfield, but only one mile from Bridgeport city depot, the horse-cars running to the grounds; the property consists of about 18 acres of fine land—fronting three streets—three dwelling-houses, one an elegant villa supplied throughout with water and gas, also a grapery, coach-house and stable, two good barns and other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance; the property is one of the finest in Fairfield County, and is rapidly improving in value; will be sold on easy terms, the owner being about to go to Europe. Apply to S. H. WALES, Executor, Office *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, Nos. 217 and 219 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; houses 20x56 feet; lots 100 feet deep. The houses are three rooms deep from (and including) basement to attic, with sub cellar, and contain all the modern improvements. Part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION IN JAMAICA, Long Island, one hour's ride from City Hall, with sixty acres of good land; this place will be sold cheap for cash, with stock and crop, &c.; change for good improved City property; this is a good chance for a down-town merchant. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, No. 89 East 60th-st.

$4.500 FARM OF 40 ACRES, NEAR steamboat landing at Northport, 38 miles on Long Island; good buildings, fruits, crops, stock and farming tools included; also one, 27 acres, all cultivated, new buildings, &c.; price $3,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., between Clinton and Court, one on Clinton-st., between Pacific and Amity; first class neighborhood; restricted to building; first class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE NEAR HOBOKEN.—Brick and frame buildings, with four lots; engine, boiler, &c.; price $7,500. Also, building lots for sale; prices $250 to $500 each, on easy terms. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, TWO first-class tenement-houses, corner of 1st-av. and 26th-st., 25x50x80, four stories; rent for $3,400. Price $19,500. Must be sold, or would be offered separately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

CHEAP COTTAGES AT WINFIELD, L. I.; payable $500 cash and balance in monthly payments. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 9 Chambers-st., or of L. G. SPEISER, at Winfield.

A QUIET AND HEALTHY HOME IN Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; house entirely new, and modern in arrangements; built of Portland brown stone in the most thorough manner; terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

47 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, (NO buildings,) ½ mile from Mulford, Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City Post-office.

PLEASANT PLACE, 4 ACRES, FILLED with fruit and berries, only $1,700; 15 acres, $1,700; 60 acres, with stock, $2,500, and others. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A NEW SIX-STORY BRICK TENEMENT-HOUSE FOR SALE.—48 rooms. Nine houses on 13th-st. Possession immediately. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN BUFFALO.—AN ELEgant store, Nos. 308 and 310 Main-st., American Block, Buffalo, 46 feet by 155 feet, plate glass front, with perfect and unequaled light through the entire store; the basement is of same dimensions, and a room in the second story connecting with the main floor, 46 by 43 feet; the finest store and location in Western New-York for a large wholesale business, or for an extensive retail dry goods store. For further information apply to B. JACOBS, at Black & Alexander's, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York City, or by letter, to JOHN MICHAEL, Buffalo, N. Y.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, Jr., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 23 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 138 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, near Broadway. Power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF TWO WOULD LIKE TO hire suitable rooms for housekeeping, (say sitting-room, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen,) with use of bath, in a pleasant location, between 23d and 50th sts. and 5th and 7th avs. Idea of rent $25 per month. Possession about 1st of September. References exchanged. Address A. D. L., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY REquire a cottage house in good order and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. It must be within one hour's ride of the New-York City Hall; no objection to crossing the ferries. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family; a well-built house, full frontage, between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box 3,784 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIvate family, by a gentleman; location above 40th-st., between Madison and 8th avs. Address G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 308 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S SALE OF REMNANTS.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7, will begin our usual sale of all the REMNANTS OF SILK, WOOLEN, BAREGE, CALICOES, PIQUES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c., &c., with our usual GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
N. B.—All the Summer stock greatly reduced.

TABLE DAMASK, MATTRESSES, NAPKINS, COLORED AND WHITE DOYLIES.
BLANKETS:
WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.
QUILTS:
WHITE AND COLORED MANCHESTER, MARSEILLES AND ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
MATTRESSES:
HAIR, HUSK, SEA GRASS, MOSS and every kind of SPRING MATTRESSES.
IRON FURNITURE:
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT STANDS, UMBRELLA STANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS, SETTEES, VASES, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, WASHSTANDS and GARDEN CHAIRS.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
Such as SPREADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, BED SACKS, HAIR PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, 20,000 U.S. HOSPITAL IRON BEDSTEADS.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM. OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS, AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION THE GENERAL DRY GOODS AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.
The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.
O. & J. MOWBRAY.
The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish all their POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c., on MONDAY, Aug. 6.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

TRAVELING DRESS SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, AT POPULAR PRICES. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Elegant French styles, in consequence of the late season, selling off at very low prices.
Novelty in Skirts, La Train, Gabrielle, as worn at the French Court, just received, will be ready for sale in a few weeks at MRS. GAYNOR'S, Corner of 12th-st. and Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 5th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat, to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, without incumbrance, one or two family washings, for respectable families; goods done up in first-class laundry style; best of references. Address M. E., Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, SOBER woman, as first-class cook—meats, pastry, creams, jellies, bone, lard, bake, &c.; has the best City and country references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; willing to do any kind of work; City or country; good City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in City or country; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; has good references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE LARGE INSTITUTE FOR FEmale servants, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway, can be found a large number of servants with good recommendations, such as first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, for both City and country, in private families, hotels, Summer-houses, &c.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 298 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PORTER OR farm manager by an unmarried Scotchman; has been pupiled on some of the finest farms in Scotland and in this country. Can be seen at the seed-store of Smith, No. 63 Liberty-st., for the first three week days, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended: would prefer the country. Address or apply at No. 32 110th st., off Bloomingdale Road. JOHN O. MAHONEY.

A MAN AND WIFE, SCOTCH, PROTESTants, want situations, man to garden, care of horses and make himself useful; woman to cook, wash and iron; both have first-class references. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT coachman and gardener, with first-class references, and understanding his business, a situation: is willing to go to a permanent place for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also, the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as waitress or cook; no objections to the country; good reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER MAN; willing to make himself useful; good, careful driver; understands the care of horses, garden, &c.; City or country; best City references. Inquire at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A woman who understands cooking thoroughly, boning, larding, &c. Has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; best of references. Address R. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OLD A situation to take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; best of City references. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waiter in either country or city; has 11 years reference. Can be seen at Jackson's grocery store, 5th-av. Hotel, for 2 days.

A MIDDLE-AGED MERCHANT OF EXperience wants to sell the goods of a good house, or of a manufacturing concern, in the City, on commission. Address L. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

LAWYER.—A LAWYER OF ABILITY WISHES a situation as assistant in a lawyer's office. Address LAWYER, Norwalk, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., two nurses; also, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, 25 cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c.; English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, Welsh, French, &c.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO CAN operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.; Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE, TAKE CARE OF horses, cows, &c., and make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house; good penmanship and references required. Apply at No. 76 Murray-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, BETWEEN 14 and 16 years of age; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 295½ and 297 Pearl-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A PRINTING-house, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, to do collecting, go errands, &c. Apply at No. 23 Platt-st.

GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN; chiefly for fruit and vegetables. Apply on board steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, foot of Chambers-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock.
By order, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Rec. Sec'ry

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENJOYABLY COOL.
A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING ATMOSPHERE.
UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AT THE FAMILY RESORT.
OVER 200,000 CURIOSITIES, animate and inanimate.
RARE. SINGULAR. VALUABLE.
To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
ANOTHER WEEK and UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
MR. G. L. FOX'S SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.
MR. G. L. FOX, MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX, and the full and efficient GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8, in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
In the elegant SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS. LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE. AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT. LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO. ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS, largest collection ever seen in America. LIVING 3-HORNED BULL. A FAWN. LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS, taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN A. H. DAVENPORT, who will make his first appearance since his return from Europe on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1866, in the new Hibernian drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN....Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the GREEN ABOVE THE RED, written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Hagan, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great RUCTION JIG, by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 6, at 8, THE FIFTY-THIRD OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March, "Fuerst Bariatinski."....Strauss
2. Overture, "Siege of Corinth."....Rossini
3. Waltz, "The Troubadours."....Lanner
4. Grand Selection, "L'Africaine," (by request)....Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Abenceragen....Cherubini
6. Solo for French Horn—"The Tear."....Stigelli
MR. HENRY SCHMITZ.
7. Polka—"The Linnet."....Bosquet
8. Grand Potpourri, "Cloud-Pictures."....Lunoye (In four Tableaux.)
9. Overture—"Fra Diavolo."....Auber
10. Waltz—"Dreams on the Ocean."....Gungl
11. Selection—"Trovatore."....Verdi
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement for Six Nights Only of the NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION. THE NICOLO TROUPE, in their acts—the SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS.
ROBERTO NICOLO, THE WONDER OF THE AGE, in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.
First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray.
Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MURDER OF THE DEERING FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.
The actual HEAD AND ARM OF ANTON PROBST, the murderer of the Deering family of Philadelphia, are now to be seen at the Anatomical Museum, No. 618 Broadway, New-York. No extra charge for admittance.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 9TH-ST., A FEW doors west of Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Consultation free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1866.
Third week and continuation of the very successful presentation of the GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND, THE
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH.
Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order.
DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the WEBB SISTERS WEBB SISTERS As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of THE VERY STRONGEST Presented in a spectacular play within many years.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS.
Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, R. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC, DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES of M'lle THERESA WOOD and Miss MILLIE FOWLER.
First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE,
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS, engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic repetitions.
THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most georgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for this performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.
In compliance with numerous requests, the celebrated comedian, JOHN BROUGHAM, will appear this evening, and for POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY, in his own world-famous extravaganza entitled PO-CA-HON-TAS, OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE, presented with its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
H. R. H. KING POW-HA-TAN, King of the Tuscaroras....JOHN BROUGHAM
Pocahontas....Miss Emilie Melville
Capt. John Smith....Mr. J. C. Dunn
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
During the evening the orchestra will perform the popular SCOTIA POLKA, composed by John Brougham, and dedicated to Capt. Judkins. The orchestral arrangement by Robert Stoepel.
The performance will commence with the musical farce entitled JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs....Miss Emilie Melville with songs and dances.
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with a song)....Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag....W. S. Andrews
In preparation, and will shortly be produced with new and splendid scenery, new costumes, and elegant appointments, an entirely new and original romantic drama, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. Lingard
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
MACBETH.
Macbeth....Mr. W. H. Whalley
Macduff....Mr. G. W. Thompson
Lady Macbeth....Miss Violet Campbell
First Witch....Mr. Belvin Ryan
Hecate....Mr. G. Lingard
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.
Miss Violet Campbell in four characters.
Sam....Mr. Belvin Ryan

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS. (Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as organist in an Evangelical Church in this City, or in any place along the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Summit, New-Jersey.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—A DELIGHTful resort, affording at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 83 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The rooms are first-class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the city, and command a fine view of New-York Harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH in successful operation. Its cleansing properties are unapproachable, and it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies. CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with first-class accommodations at a very healthy, pleasant, shady farm-house, thirty miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, five miles from depot, to and from which gentlemen will be taken once a week gratis. For particulars address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARD—Healthiest location and finest scenery in the State; excellent fishing, boating and bathing; $10 per week. Three fine rooms can be had from 8th inst., singly or together. Address F. A. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a pleasant boarding place, easy of access to the City, not more than 1½ hours from the City Hall, for his wife, mother and sister. Address, stating terms and other particulars, FELIX, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family with two small families, making a very pleasant household; fine house and grounds, large room and well furnished; plenty of milk, &c., &c.; piano and melodeon. Apply at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE HOUSE; two large rooms. House surrounded by twelve acres of ground. Inquire of W. S. STILWELL, Nyack, on the Hudson.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET with board in a first-class house nicely furnished; bath in house; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE "Summer Boarding House," Coytesville, N. J. Adults $10, children $6. Fort Lee boats four times a day. JOSEPH COYTE.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—ONE LARGE and one small room to let, within ten minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. For particulars inquire of D. L. WARD & CO., No. 17 Main-st., Orange.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., WITH a private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address O. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
NEW HOTEL, JUST OPENED:
EVERETT HOUSE,
With first-class accommodations; beautifully located on Broadway, a few doors south of the Clarendon Hotel.
From the Daily Saratogian, July 30.
"We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Fraser on their decided success in establishing a first-class house for visitors and families, who require quiet and elegant comforts. The house is new throughout, the suits of rooms spacious and newly furnished, and the table is said by those who are already there to be unsurpassed. As only from one to two hundred persons can find accommodations at this house, we advise immediate application."
Apply by letter or telegraph to B. V. FRASER, Proprietor.
AUG. 1, 1866.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—REports having been circulated that the price of board at this house is $5 per day, we beg leave to state the price is, and has been all the season, $4 per day. COZZENS BROTHERS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

of Spain. By doing so they will at least save a week's time, exclusive of the time spent in quarantine."

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted 510,008 11.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States authorized the shipment to distant points of the following amounts of fractional currency: To the Assistant Treasurer in Boston, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, $100,000, and to National Banks, $189,500. Total, $389,500.

CHIEF CLERK OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Upon the recommendation of Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, FRED. WOOSTER OWENS, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Senior Clerk and late Captain United States Volunteers, has been promoted to the position of Chief Clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States for the time stated, are as follows:

New-York, from July 7 to 21	$4,966,481 45
Boston, from July 21 to 28	465,933 35
Baltimore, from July 21 to 31	152,676 94
Philadelphia, from July 21 to 31	305,395 22
Total receipts at the four ports	$5,890,486 93

CASH ON HAND.

The amount of available funds in the cash vault of the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was as follows:

United States notes, legal tender	$6,800,090 00
National bank notes	2,759,423 00
Fractional Currency	122,000 00
Mutilated Currency	249,367 60
Specimen Currency	36,315 00
Gold	333,979 00
Silver	2,560 00
Cents	488 00
Three-cent coin	1,000 00

THE TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter with relation to the tax on Savings Banks:

Brutal and Unwarranted Massacre of Indians.

The Carson (Nevada) *Appeal* publishes the following from a letter written by Col. JO. E. ALLEN, dated the Pahranegat, June 12:

A few days since the Indians stole two horses and a mule from Mr. SPRINGER's ranch. Mr. FULLER and Mr. HOPPIN followed the Indians for one day, and then returned for assistance. A company of six men, guided by two Indians, went in search of the thieves, and after two days' travel found that they had approached within twenty miles of a wik-e-up, (camp,) which was discovered by ANDY.

After dark the company rode within three miles of the Indians and waited until nearly daylight, when two remained with the horses and the others went in search of the Indians. Not finding them where they expected, the party separated, three going up a divide and three going up a canon. Those on the divide discovered the Indians about half a mile distant, but had no way of reaching them without going quite a ways round. The Indians saw them, and appeared in high glee at their disappointment, never dreaming of danger from any other quarter, and it came with a terrible destruction.

The three men in the canon, each armed with a Henry rifle and revolvers, were upon them, and in less time than I am writing this, every male Indian but two had gone to the spirit land, and these were wounded and on their way. One of the attacking party killed five Indians with his rifle and one with his revolver; another killed four, and the third one eleven killed and two wounded in a camp of thirteen men. One squaw was accidentally wounded, and one papoose killed by a ball that had just killed an Indian.

Another letter says the attack was made in the morning about sunrise, July 10. Killed twelve Indians and wounded three. The engagement lasted seven or eight minutes. The Henry rifles were used with terrible execution, the men getting within ten and twenty yards of the Indians. The firing was very rapid. But one Indian was left alive, and he badly wounded. Two squaws were wounded, and one papoose killed. This was accidental. A buck ran in among some squaws. One of the boys fired; the bullet passed through the Indian, wounding the squaw in the breast, and killing the child in her arms.

One of the friendly Indians wounded a squaw in the leg. He wanted to kill them all, as they wanted to kill PIERE and his mules. Both of the friendly Indians wanted to kill the whole company, as they say these are "heap bad Indians." Whether this band stole the horses taken from Springer's, I have some doubts; but *they eat horse and mule meat*. The leg of a horse with a shoe on the hoof, a horse hide and the hide of a mule were found in their camp.

Another letter written by W. T. NICHOLS, says: The party in pursuit of the stolen horses captured some of the plunder that was taken from the party.

Alleged Fraud on the United States Government.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 4.

We stated in the *Ledger* yesterday that a man named WILLIAM R. COOPER had been arrested at the Baltimore Depot, at Broad and Washington streets, charged with having defrauded the United States Government of $50,000. Since then we have ascertained the following facts from one of the officers of the First National Bank of this city, where the money was paid. COOPER, it appears, presented himself at the First National Bank on the 24th ult., and stated that he was a purser in the navy of the United States. He stated to the cashier that he desired to deposit $2,000, and a draft on the Treasury of the United States for $50,000. The cashier informed the purser that the Sub-Treasury of the United States was the place for the draft to be deposited. The purser then went to the receiving teller's desk, followed by the cashier, and deposited the $2,000 in cash; the cashier having been called away by business just at this time, ALLEN handed over the $50,000 draft, and it was placed to his credit, with the $2,000 in cash, by the receiving teller. The deposit remained until the 27th of last month, when ALLEN again presented himself, and drew out the entire amount, $52,000. With this money he purchased $30,000 worth of 5-20s of 1865, of DREXEL & Co., and procured a draft on Washington for $20,000 from JAY COOKE & Co. The next heard of ALLEN was in New-York, where he bought $19,000 worth of 5-20s, and also procured a draft on Paris for 50,000 francs from JOHN MONROE & Co. After purchasing tickets for a passage on the steamer *Scotia*, which sails next week, he returned to Washington, and on Thursday last was married to a young lady named TURNEAU.

In the meantime, the Navy Department was surprised by receiving a further requisition for $50,000 from Purser ALLEN. The Navy Department wrote to the Purser, stating that one requisition for the same amount had been paid, to which Purser ALLEN replied that "he had not made any previous requisition." An interview then took place, and on comparing notes it was found that the signatures on the first draft were forgeries. The cashier of the First National Bank in this city was notified of the fact, and he, with Mr. E. L. SCHLEMM, a detective employed by the bank, soon discovered that the man who represented himself as Purser ALLEN, was better known as WM. R. COOPER. Detective SCHLEMM was not long before he obtained a knowledge of the whereabouts of the said COOPER, and on Thursday arrived at the house of the bride's father a few minutes after the party had left. The officer, however, reached the train in which they were seated, and rode with them to Philadelphia, but did not inform COOPER of the nature of his business until the train had reached the depot. The bride of COOPER was much affected by the unhappy position in which she was placed. COOPER was taken to Moyamensing.

Illicit Whisky Distilleries in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 4.

Some of the peculiar features connected with the visit of the United States Commissioners to the whisky distillers were mentioned yesterday in the *Ledger*, but there are still other interesting details. An examination of the molasses used in the manufacture of whisky disclosed the fact that in a majority of instances the worst article found in the market was purchased. Scrapings of sugar hogsheads were frequently taken, and the "mashes," as set in the tubs, presented a most disgusting appearance. Every imaginable filth was floating on the top of the fermenting mass. It is true, that the objectionable portion of the molasses or sugar is removed after the fermenting process is completed, but the knowledge of this fact in no wise relieved the spectators of the nausea created by the glance at the vile stuff. In some cellars, where the process of distillation was carried on, the owners of the premises had small stills of about five and six gallons capacity. This was more than sufficient to supply the bar in the room above and leave a quantity for sale to outside parties.

All of the larger distillers rectified the spirits of their own manufacture on the premises, and performed the like good office for their neighbors of less pretensions. In one establishment in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and South streets, eight stills were running in the stable, while the rectifying process was carried on in the most primitive fashion in the loft above.

As may well be imagined, the appearance of the Commissioners among the distillers caused immense excitement. The proprietors of the various establishments had effectually secured themselves against the regular officers, but here were unexpected visitors. The announcement of the fact that the Special Government Inspectors were in a particular building soon spread over the neighborhood, and brought together a large crowd, made up mostly of women and children, nowise complimentary in their language in discussing the objects and movements of the officers. The women, especially, appeared to consider the business a legitimate one, and could not understand why the Government should desire to know the extent of the business. The proprietors were all required to appear before Assessor SWEENEY, and there make a statement in regard to the amount of business; and they were allowed to explain, if they could, the discrepancies on their books, as shown by the amount of molasses received and the quantity of whisky manufactured.

At first these hearings were public, and one proprietor was examined in the presence of all the others who had been summoned. This has been stopped, in consequence of a little transaction that occurred at one of these hearings. There had been some discussion in regard to a particular entry in a book of one of the proprietors. The entry was correct in form, but another party standing by, knowing that his book was in the same condition, (correct,) but thinking from the dispute before the Assessor that the entry was wrong, stepped outside and into a neighboring house, and there altered the record. This was communicated to the Special Commissioner, and the party soon discovered that he had not only made his book wrong, but had also subjected himself to a criminal prosecution, a warrant having been issued for his arrest.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

A Peep Into the Great Cholera Hospitals.

Rochester Cautions Us to Reject Chicago Flour.

Release of Prisoners Under Confinement for Trivial Offences.

Progress of the Malady—Yesterday's Official Bulletins.

At the Battery Barracks Hospital, yesterday morning, one patient was dying, two or three were improving and would probably recover, and several were in collapse. This hospital, which is under the superintendence of Dr. THOMAS R. POOLEY, is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country. Situated on the southern boundary of the Battery, it catches every breath of air that is stirring on our broad and beautiful bay, and remote from the busy streets of the City, its profound quiet is not disturbed by the rattle of traffic. The hospital buildings, of which there are nineteen, are hidden from the public gaze by a high board fence, inclosing about four acres of the Battery's area. At the left of the main gate is a large hose-house, with sufficient pipe to take water from the hydrant in the centre of the grounds to any of the buildings; south of the hose building is the great mess-room wherein so many thousands of our volunteers were rationed during the war, and west of this, on the water side of the quadrangle, are fourteen one-story wooden parallelograms of about 125 by 25 feet each, uniform in style and size, ranged like a regiment in line, resembling so many elongated gable windows facing the bay. These are the hospital buildings proper, and herein lie the cholera patients. The beds, of which as yet only twenty-four have been made ready, are all near the water, where there is abundance of light and air; but should the number of patients increase to 600 or 700, it would then be necessary to extend the rows of beds to the northern or inland ends of the buildings, and then, possibly, there might be lack of ventilation. For the windows would seem too few and too small to afford all the air that might be required if the hospitals were to be crowded. But, happily, with other hospitals already established and others in contemplation, there need be no fear of crowding the Battery Barracks. Northeast of the fourteen hospitals are the commodious kitchens, wash-houses and officers' quarters. In the latter, where Dr. THOMAS R. POOLEY is chief, medical practitioners, nurses and attendants are constantly in readiness to administer such aid as they may to the patients. Dr. POOLEY and his associates—Drs. DAWSON, LAMONT and LEO—are on duty at all hours of night and day, as are also their assistants and twelve of Capt. WARLOW's policemen. Everything within and without the hospital buildings—even the open quad range where soiled bedding is burned—is kept scrupulously neat and clean, as though the institution were a military hospital, which, indeed, it closely resembles.

THE RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

At the Red House, Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, they think that they have the best hospital on the continent. It is certainly gratifying to know that the edifices which the Board of Health has taken for cholera hospitals are so well adapted to this purpose that each hospital director, looking round himself, is inclined to imagine himself at the head of the finest of American hospitals. But to the mind of the casual observer the Barracks Hospitals on the Battery will commend themselves as being far superior to the Red House. Nevertheless, even a cursory examination will show the Harlem institution to be eminently the best that could have been found north of the Battery. Everybody—at any rate, every sportsman—knows the Red House, its interior and its surroundings. It is as completely isolated as the physicians could desire, the entire space in front, from Second-avenue to Third, and further on to the Central Park, being open to the westerly breeze, and in the rear only one edifice stands between the hospital and the river, only about a thousand feet distant. The ground-floor of the Red House, where the apartments are large and airy, has been surrendered to the patients. The second floor is occupied by the officers, and the nurses and assistants find ample sleeping room in the attic. The hospital, as at present arranged, can accommodate thirty patients; but should a pestilence sweep through the northern part of the city, the Medical Director may put a hundred or more beds under the extensive sheds which are connected with the house. The officers in charge here are Dr. T. H. WHITE, Dr. F. J. RANDALL, and Dr. W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT. Since the 27th ult., when the building was first opened as a hospital, 11 patients have been received, 3 have died, and 1 has been discharged as a well man. Three of the CHRISTIAN family, of No. 146 East Forty-first-street, are in the hospital and convalescing. Four members of this family—the father and three children—died before the removal of the present patients to the hospital, and if the survivors had been kept and treated in the apartments whence they were taken, they, also, must have died. Dr. WHITE has under his control two wagons for the transporting of disinfectants. The number of officers and assistants at the Red House is the same as at the Battery barracks—twenty-one.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS.

The old Columbian Bakery, on the southeast corner of Van Brunt-street and Hamilton-avenue, is Brooklyn's principal cholera hospital. It is not a model in respect of light and ventilation, nor is the atmosphere of the neighborhood altogether salubrious; still, it is the only building in or near the Twelfth Ward which is in any way fitted for infirmary uses; and as the malady against whose spread the Board of Health has taken such rigorous measures made its first appearance over the river in the Twelfth Ward, it seemed the part of plain common sense to establish the pest-house there. The basement is large and easily accessible, and may be made the storehouse of all the disinfectants that may be needed in Brooklyn this season. The hospital room is a vast hall of perhaps a hundred feet square, and may accommodate fifty patients. Dr. THAYER has charge, and was attending fifteen patients yesterday.

President SCHULTZ visited several of the public institutions of Kings County, yesterday, and at the Penitentiary, where the disease has made the most alarming havoc: he found the authorities preparing tents—forty of which are to be put up to-day—for the reception of the invalid prisoners. Mayor BOOTH and others were busy until nightfall, yesterday, preparing barracks for the inmates of the Truants' Home, and early this morning the transfer is to be effected. The population having been removed from these infected buildings, cleansing, fumigation, and the liberal use of coal tar, will immediately take place, and by the close of the week the institutions are to be rendered habitable. Many of the prisoners are to be removed from the stench-pen in Raymond-street, styled the Kings County Jail, and the authorities will undertake to cleanse the yard and cells.

MEDICINES FOR THE POOR.

A special meeting of the Board of Health is to be held to-day, and thereat, after taking such action as may seem desirable in Brooklyn, the President will propose that the Board purchase from 10,000 to 15,000 small phials of an excellent cholera preventive, to be distributed to the various Police-stations, and there to be given to the poor. Mr. SCHULTZ has learned that many—very many—indigent citizens have omitted to send to the apothecaries for medicines which might have checked diarrhoea in its earliest stages, merely because they had not the requisite dollar or two wherewith to buy the remedial agents, and he is resolved that no person within the boundaries of the Metropolitan District shall suffer for want of medicines. There can be no doubt that the sanitary Committee will authorize the purchase and distribution of these medicines, and recommend, moreover, that every family, of whatever condition in life, keep in house and use them on the slightest provocation. "An ounce of prevention," &c.

CHOLERA IN OUR BREADSTUFFS.

The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* urges the Metropolitan Board of Health to put a ban upon prepared wheat from Chicago. Since Rochester is the great focus of the flour trade, the *Union's* charges against the Chicago manufacturers, of putting up "rotton wheat" and the like, are open to suspicion; nevertheless, as everything which may throw light upon the origin of cholera is of moment just now, we will hear the Rochester journal. The editor says:

"If it should come to our knowledge that a baker of this city was distributing among the people bread made from Chicago wheat flour, we should deem it a duty to expose the transaction and warn the public not to patronize him. If the Press of New-York and Brooklyn will take up this bread matter and put a stop to the further use of unsound flour, it may not be too late to save thousands who are soon to fall victims to cholera. For the people of those cities we plead, for they have our sympathies. The health officers and men in office there have little of our sympathy. Just as likely as not some of them are engaged in this rotten bread trade by dealing in flour or are in some way bound by interest not to disturb the course of trade. We will engage to clear them all out by cholera in twenty-five days, if they will permit us to feed them on bread made from the flour of Chicago wheat for that period of time. Those gentlemen don't eat such. They purchase HECKER's choice flour or other brands, which sell at three or five dollars per barrel above the rates of the stuff fed to common people, the soldiers and the prisoners.

The authorities of New-York look after the meat and the fish and most places where food is sold, but they do not go to the great root of the evil and examine the flour that is converted into bread. Till they do this and forbid the use of flour made from unsound wheat, they may expect to have cholera in their midst. They must not be content to allow "Extra State Flour" to be used because it has passed inspection. This inspection system is a fraud upon the people. There are millers who grind this unsound Chicago wheat and boast that they get it through the Inspector's hands in New-York.

The large mills at Black Rock and at other points that we can name, have ground this Chicago wheat all the season so far, and all their flour has been sent to New-York, and much of it has entered into consumption there. If the health authorities want information on this subject, they can readily obtain it. It may not yet be too late to do something to save the poorer classes of New-York who are being poisoned by their daily bread. It may be that the health authorities of that city and Brooklyn will not investigate, lest they may convict themselves of culpable neglect in not attending to the matter before. They were repeatedly warned of the danger, but refused to heed it. They have now an account to render that is a fearful one."

We dare say the Board of Health will consider the subject. But to

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. MARGARET WYLE, aged 61 years, a native of Germany, after having been ill of cholera eight hours at No. 125 West Thirty-third-street, was taken to the Red House Hospital.

2. MARGARET COURTNEY, aged 23 years, a native of Ireland, was prostrated by cholera, at noon on Saturday, at No. 199 East Thirty-third-street, and at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning was in partial collapse.

3. LIZZIE CHAMBERLAIN, a native of Philadelphia, aged 31 years, was taken down by cholera, on Friday afternoon, at No. 210 Centre-street, and at 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning was in partial collapse. She was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

4. WILLIAM GREEN was reported ill of cholera at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, in One Hundred and Fifty-second-street.

5. Mrs. TIERNAY, of Sixty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, was reported in the first stage of cholera on Sunday morning.

6. JAMES SHIELDS, a native of Ireland, aged 13 years, was in collapse at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a shanty on Eighty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Died on Sunday.

7. WILLIAM DOYLE, of No. 24 James-street, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, was taken into the Oak-street Police-station on Saturday afternoon, suffering from incipient cholera. He was sent to the Battery Barracks.

8. CHARLES RHEINHARDT, of No. 13 Oliver-street, a German, aged 46 years, died of cholera on Saturday afternoon.

9. PATRICK MASTERSON was reported in the first stage of cholera on Sunday morning, in Sixty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.

10. MARY FURLONG, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, was taken down by cholera on Sunday morning, at No. 67 Greenwich-street, and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

11. The patient who was reported ill of cholera in West Eleventh-street was improving at last report.

12. ROSINA WARD, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, was taken ill of cholera at No. 44 Eldridge-street, on Sunday morning. She was taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

13. DANIEL MANSIL, of No. 135 Goerck-street, died of cholera on Sunday morning.

14. GOTLIEB DETRESS, a native of Germany, aged 38 years, was picked up by the Police in Second-avenue, near One Hundred-and-Tenth-street, on Saturday afternoon, in collapse. He was taken to the Red House Hospital, where he died.

15. MARY REILLY, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, was in collapse at No. 126½ East Eleventh-street, at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Taken to the Battery Barracks.

16. ANNA BISTACKLE, of No. 53 Sixth-street, was reported ill of cholera on Sunday.

17. HUGH BOYLE, an Englishman, aged 45 years, was taken down by cholera at No. 287 Sixth-street, on Saturday evening.

18. JACOB KRATZ died of cholera at 3:30 on Sunday morning, at the foot of East Forty-sixth-street.

19. MANUELO GAELINA SERPO, a Portuguese seaman, was prostrated by cholera on board the sloop *Robertson*, on Sunday morning. He was taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

20. MARY JANE BROWN, a native of the United States, aged 29 years, was attacked by cholera, on Sunday morning, at No. 55 Beach-street. She was taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

21. ALMIRA SENNE, a native of this City, aged 38 years, was taken ill of cholera on Sunday morning, at No. 37 West Thirty-first-street. She was sent to the Red House Hospital.

22. MARGARET WAGLE, German, aged 60 years, was prostrated by cholera, on Sunday morning, in Thirty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. She was sent to the Red House Hospital, where she died.

Mr. SHAAR was reported at 6:30 last evening, ill of cholera, at the intersection of Broadway and Sixty-third-street. He was sent to the Red House Hospital.

JAMES SANDS, a native of Ireland, aged 13 years, was taken down last evening at No. 535 West Twenty-sixth-street.

MARY DAVIS, residing at Room No. 76, No. 96 New Bowery, was reported ill of cholera at 11 o'clock last night.

REPORTS BY POLICE TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. TIERNAY, of Sixty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, was reported ill of cholera on Sunday morning.

Mr. KALLAHAN, at No. 37 Mulberry-street, in collapse.

ANNA HAAS, a native of Germany, aged 49 years, living in Sixty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, in collapse.

ANNA MCNEIL, aged 28 years, reported ill of cholera at No. 201 East Thirty-seventh-street.

JAMES MCARDLE, ill of cholera at No. 65 James-street.

Mr. DUNN, at No. 3 Tyler's Cottages, in Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, down with cholera.

JAMES DUNN, of Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

Among the interesting cholera cases which have been reported by the Sanitary Inspectors none have yielded so much incident as those which are noted in the following:

HISTORY OF THE BLAKE FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER BLAKE, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years; ELIZA BLAKE, aged 30 years, also a native of Ireland. The children, who were natives of this City, were as follows: WILLIAM J. BLAKE, aged 10 years; NELLIE BLAKE, aged 7 years; MARY BLAKE, aged 13 years; JANNIE BLAKE, aged 16 years. This family dwelt at No. 113 Mulberry-street, an intolerably nasty place, where they had lived several years. The father was an industrious and frugal bricklayer, and had been between 16 and 17 years married. The children were pupils in one of our public schools. On the 23d of July the little girl, NELLIE, bought unripe fruit at a grocery, and on the same evening was prostrated by cholera; she died on the 24th. On the day of NELLIE's death MARY was taken down, and while she was down her brother also was prostrated. On the 25th the father and mother were laid up, and the entire family, excepting the little girl JANNIE, was taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital. At the time of their admission the boy was quite ill with violent cramps, copious vomiting and purging, suppression of urine, contraction of all the muscles, hollow, sunken eyes, a hollow, husky voice, little or no fever, and a strong craving for water, which was supplied in very meager quantities. Injections of brandy and tea, and poultices of mustard, with stimulants such as beef tea and brandy and tea were applied. The sister MARY grew worse rapidly; the brother and father improved, but the mother rapidly sank. The girl and boy continued vomiting and purging continually, the discharges being of a waterish yellow substance, followed by copious rice-water discharges. On the 30th of July three aunts visited the family, and after worrying them considerably, departed. Little MARY, about this time had rallied, and strong hopes were entertained of the recovery of the whole family, the father being able to get up and walk about. Stimulants were continued, when suddenly little MARY sank and died; the mother, who was in the same ward, seemed quite prostrated by this event, and in her case collapse set in the next morning, and after vomiting and purging, she died at night. The remainder of the family, being the father and the son WILLIAM, recovered, and were dismissed on the 2d and 3d of August respectively.

CHOLERA BREEDERS.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, to whom the public are indebted for the closing of the bone-boiling and fat-melting establishments, in making his rounds as Sanitary Inspector of the Sixth Medical District, yesterday, found a man dead of cholera at No. 223 East Forty-sixth-street, and on surveying the premises, the Doctor traced the origin of the disease directly to the cellar underneath the basement where the family live. This cellar contains several inches of the most infectious water, from an obstructed drain which connects with the water-closets of a row of tenement houses in the rear. Several cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred in these tenements last week, and it is predicted that if the Board of Health does not deal with the landlords and tenants of the neighborhood summarily, the dreaded malady may be reported here before another Sabbath.

The Sanitary Inspector who covers Little Twelfth, Gansevoort, and West streets is invited to observe a pool of water covering the railway track in West-street, between Little Twelfth and Gansevoort. The grade of the street should be raised. Every rain creates a pond there, which, evaporating, becomes a deadly nuisance. Enter complaint against the City Government, and have the street properly graded at once.

Assistant Superintendent CONKLING has discovered that there are nearly 500 pigs kept by the residents of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, in violation of the Health Ordinance. In a number of places these quadrupeds have entire range of the shanties, and their filth may breed a pestilence. The owners of these swine have been notified to remove them from the boundaries of the precinct by this evening. All that are not removed are to be seized by the Board of Health.

YESTERDAY'S DEATH RECORD.

The police telegraph report of the deaths by cholera, yesterday is as follows:

Margaret Murphy, of No. 196 Cherry-street.
Anton Hartung, of No. 90 Greenwich-street.
Daniel Mansil, of No. 135 Goerck-street.
Mrs. Sweeny, of No. 330 Water-street.
Jacob Kratz, at the foot of East Forty-sixth-street.
Elizabeth Hurley, of No. 37 Mulberry-street.
Robert Small, of Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

Our Brooklyn reporter says:

The cholera in the city proper is rapidly diminishing, but is greatly on the increase in the Penitentiary and Raymond-street Jail, so much so that, by the advice of District-Attorney MORRIS, every prisoner imprisoned for a comparatively slight offence has been released. Sixty prisoners were discharged from the Jail and about double that number from the Penitentiary. This was done on the recommendation of their keepers, who are witnesses every day and night of the dreadful effects of the disease.

The following is the official Brooklyn record for Sunday:

1. ELIZA MONTGOMERY, Van Buren-street; Aug. 4. Collapse.

2. JEREMIAH KUNZ, aged 20, No. 3 Smith-street, corner of East Baltic-street. Complete collapse.

3. MARY TIERNAN, No. 585 Atlantic-street, corner of Flatbush-avenue. In collapse but rather improving.

4. DANIEL BRIERLY, No. 12 Amity-street, opposite Public School. Found dead.

5. ANTONIO CAGASE, from an Italian vessel at Atlantic Dock. In collapse; rather better.

6. MARGARET STANTON, corner Hicks and Luqueer streets. In collapse.

7. HONORA STANTON; same place. In collapse.

8. EDWARD CUSACK, corner of Luqueer and Henry streets. In collapse.

9. MARY MALLORY; Hamilton-avenue. In collapse.

10. JAMES FOSTER, England; No. 22 Van Brunt-street. In collapse.

11. MARY TIERNEY, Atlantic near Flatbush-avenue. In collapse.

12. MICHAEL KEAGHAN, Raymond-street. In collapse; will die.

13. MARY MYERS, No. 119 Allen-street, New-York, in collapse.

The last-named two were taken from jail in the afternoon.

The jail, under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES CASSIDAY, is in as good condition as it can be placed. The cells, corridors, &c., are kept in excellent order, and everything possible is done for those who are seized with this newly-imported disease. The well-behaved prisoners and witnesses confined for the purpose of testifying in murder cases—both men and women—are generally employed in taking care of those who require attention, and so far as can be ascertained from observation everything is as well done as it can possibly be. There were three cholera cases there yesterday. One died, a youth of 17 years. The two others were sent to the Cholera Hospital, both in a state of collapse, and apparently beyond hope of recovery. The first death was July 31—that of MARY MURPHY. The others who died were MARGARET KEARNS, 13, August 4; ELLEN MCNAMEE, 14, August 2; JAMES ROBINSON, 15, August 4; ROBERT FINN, 16, and ELIZA CUMMINGS, 17, same date. There were three sick in jail yesterday—one man and two women. Five sick prisoners were sent to the Cholera Hospital on Saturday.

The prisoners sent to the jail are, in some cases, in a very filthy condition, which it is said by physicians has much to do with the disease.

The prison is located at the foot of Fort Greene, and is damp and generally unhealthy. A new location should be secured for this institution.

The condition of the inmates of the Penitentiary is far from encouraging. There were 34 cases yesterday, and on Saturday night there were 10 deaths. Of the cases, it is the opinion of Dr. CONKLING that the greater portion will collapse and die. All the convicts have been placed in tents erected in the vicinity, where they are well provivided for, as well as the peculiar circumstances of the case will admit of. Guards, with muskets, are placed at convenient points, and no prisoner is permitted to pass certain limits, and citizens are prohibited from coming within the lines.

District-Attorney MORRIS yesterday directed the release of all prisoners in the Penitentiary who were confined for trifling offences, (bummers, as they are called.) Those under imprisonment for serious offences are retained and taken care of in the best manner possible. The number released is over one hundred, but the exact figure could not be ascertained. The number released from the jail was 60. They also were what is termed "bummers," or those arrested for intoxication, vagrants, &c. 18 patients were in the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital yesterday afternoon, one dead. Some more were brought in subsequently. A man picked up in the street, as a cholera patient, was placed upon one of the cots, and the usual remedies were applied. It was subsequently ascertained that he was drunk, and was not afflicted with any disease. He was discharged as cured, as soon as he was sober enough to walk.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

AUG. 6.—Irvington *vs.* Kearney, (of Rahway,) at Rahway, N. J.

AUG. 6.—*Live Oak (of Albany) *vs.* Everett, on the Central Park Grounds.

AUG. 6.—*Active *vs.* Paterson, Jr., Union Grounds, Brooklyn, for a silver ball.

AUG. 7.—*Live Oak (of Albany) *vs.* Alliance (of New-York,) at Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue.

AUG. 7.—Union (of Lansingburgh, N. Y.) *vs.* Atlantic, at Bedford, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 7.—Peconic *vs.* Excelsior, on the Capitoline Ground, at 3 P. M.

AUG. 7.—*Mutual *vs.* Athletic, at Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

AUG. 8.—Eckford *vs.* Union, (Muffins,) at Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 8.—*Capitoline (of Brooklyn) *vs.* Crescent, (of Jamaica, on the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 8.—Eagle *vs.* Empire, at Hoboken, at 3 P. M.

AUG. 8.—Mutual *vs.* Union, (of Lansingburgh,) at Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 9.—Eckford *vs.* Atlantic, (of Jamaica,) at Jamaica, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 9.—Atlantic *vs.* Active, (of New-York,) at Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

AUG. 9.—Olympic (of Paterson) *vs.* Eclectic, (of New-York,) at Paterson. Take 11:45 A. M. train, foot of Chambers-street.

AUG. 10.—Irvington *vs.* Contest, (of Brooklyn,) at Brooklyn.

* Junior contests.

Quoits.

NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN.

A grand match-game of quoits—New-York *vs.* Brooklyn, eight players on each side—will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 7, on the grounds of the Normal Quoit Club, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. Game called at 3 o'clock, P. M. Some of the very best quoiters in the vicinity will participate in this match.

How to Get Married—A Coachman Robs His Employer to Pay the Wedding Expenses.

WILLIAM BROWN, 22 years of age, and of respectable appearance, was recently arrested by Officer TIERNAY, of the Thirtieth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny, under the following singular circumstances: It appears that BROWN was engaged some months ago by Mr. J. B. HOOVER, residing at Washington Heights, as coachman, performing his duties in a quiet and satisfactory manner. About two months ago he formed an acquaintance with a nice-looking young woman, to whom he proposed marriage. His lady-love accepted the offer, and the wedding-day was fixed by the blushing fair one. Finding his means not sufficient for the expenses attendant upon the proposed wedding BROWN requested Mr. HOOVER to lend him $100, stating what he wanted the money for. Mr. H. declined to loan the money to his coachman, as he required a single man for that position. The refusal of the money, however, did not prevent the nuptial preparations from proceeding, as BROWN had devised a scheme with which to obtain the $100 he coveted. In accordance with this plan BROWN informed his employer that the stable had been entered by burglars, who had carried off three horse blankets and a portion of his wearing apparel. Mr. HOOVER believed the statement and notified Capt. SLOTT of the Thirtieth Precinct. That official detailed Officer TIERNAY to work up the case, and on his making investigations the fact was discovered that the entrance into the stable had been committed from the inside, and other circumstances occurred that tended to confirm the officer's suspicions that BROWN was the burglar, and he accordingly arrested him on the charge and locked him up in the station-house. After remaining in the cells a few hours, BROWN made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that he had taken the property for his own benefit, and gave such information as led to the recovery of all the stolen property. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY at the Fifty-seventh-street Court, and committed for trial. BROWN claims that he only intended to keep the blankets until he could repay the money he intended borrowing upon them, the aggregate value of which is $250, but this statement did not avail him when before the magistrate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARS IN THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE OF A ROUNDSMAN.—A few minutes before midnight of Saturday, Mr. WILLIAM BARKER, who resides at No. 34 East Thirty-fifth-street, and whose family are out of town, returned to his dwelling, and discovered that some one was inside. He informed Roundsman STACK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, of his suspicions, and the latter procured the assistance of Officers MCCARTY, MCGOWAN and CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, when all five proceeded to make a search of Mr. BARKER's residence. As they were going up stairs, Mr. BARKER, who had his revolver in his hand at the time, slipped and fell. The weapon exploded, the ball severing one of Mr. BARKER's fingers from his hand, and passing through the coat of Roundsman STACK, just grazing his left side. By the time the search had been resumed the burglars had succeeded in making their escape by the scuttle, by which means they had entered the premises. A further examination revealed the fact that the thieves had gained access to an unoccupied house, No. 28 East Thirty-fifth-street, where a quantity of ladies' clothing was found belonging to the family of Mr. BARKER.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—JOHN ROACH, residing at No. 32 Gold-street, Brooklyn, was accosted by THOMAS SULLIVAN, in Chambers-street, near Washington, about midnight of Saturday. SULLIVAN was accompanied by two unknown men. SULLIVAN and his friends requested ROACH to furnish them with drinks at a dram-shop near by, but ROACH declined to do so. This seemed to enrage the ruffians, for SULLIVAN seized him by the neck, and held him until his confederates rifled his pockets of a small sum of money, a silver watch valued at $45, and some other articles of minor value. ROACH gave an alarm, which caused the thieves to take to their heels, being pursued by Officer KELLAHER, of the Third Precinct, who ultimately succeeded in arresting SULLIVAN, but the others escaped with the plunder. The prisoner, on being arraigned before Alderman McBRIEN at the Tombs Police Court, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. SULLIVAN is a native of this City, 16 years of age, and resides in Worth-street.

THE CIRCULAR-SAW ACCIDENT.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest over the body of Mrs. CHARLOTTE O'KEEFE, who was instantly killed by being cut by a circular saw at the kindling wood factory in West Forty-fourth-street, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. From the evidence in the case it appears that deceased went there to procure a basket of wood, and as she was leaving her dress was blown against the saw, and before she could be extricated she received the injuries which caused her death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. Mrs. O'KEEFE was a native of Ireland and 44 years of age.

THE TRYON-ROW ACCIDENT.—A paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES stating that a carman had been fatally injured in front of Tryon-row, by his cart passing over his body. The name of the unfortunate man was subsequently ascertained to be JOHN KIRBY. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GLOVER, at the New York Hospital, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury. Deceased was 38 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 454 Water-street.

BOY RUN OVER IN BROADWAY.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon AUGUSTUS BEROND, 13 years of age, and residing at No. 18 East Thirtieth-street was run over by a carriage driven by TERENCE MCADAMS, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, being seriously injured. Officer TUCK, of the Broadway Squad, arrested the driver, and after having the boy's injuries dressed at the New-York Hospital took him home. The carriage, belonging to E. MARCELLUS, of No. 24 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was sent home in charge of Officer WALKINSHAW.

BURGLARY IN SIXTH AVENUE.—During Saturday afternoon the apartments of ANDREW BOOKERT, on the third floor of No. 982 Sixth-avenue, were broken into during the temporary absence of the occupant, and a silver watch and chain, a gold pencil, two breastpins, two finger rings, one pair of sleeve buttons, and a pair of ear rings, valued in the aggregate at $45, were carried off. The Nineteenth Precinct Police were informed of the fact of a burglary having been committed, but as yet they have not made any arrests.

FIRE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the lumber yard of G. A. VAIL & Co., on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue C. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, the flames were difficult to extinguish, and caused a damage of about $4,000, upon which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

SUDDEN DEATH.—SAMUEL C. GOOD, of No. 29 Frankfort-street, was found dead in his room about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was seen on Saturday, when he remarked that he was feeling ill. As he did not make his appearance yesterday, the door of his room was burst open, and he was found sitting dead in his chair. He was about 70 years old, and had lived a very solitary life.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A ROOF.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as ROBERT BONNELL, a slater 27 years of age, and residing at No. 76 Charlton-street, was employed on the roof of No. 76 South-street, he slipped and fell to the pavement beneath, receiving severe injuries. Officer HEIDELBERG, of the Second Precinct, removed him to the New-York Hospital.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, FERNANDO STEGMAN, 9 years of age, and residing with his parents at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, was accidentally drowned in the East River while bathing at the foot of Seventy-second-street. The body has not yet been recovered.

BOY CRUSHED AT THE GRAND-STREET FERRY.—At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon DUNCAN WHITE, 11 years of age, and residing at No. 14 Montgomery-street, had both legs terribly crushed between the rack of the Grand-street Ferry and Pier No. 55 East River. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CRONIN, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

LOCAL POLITICS.—The National Union Association, Twelfth Assembly District, at a primary election, held Thursday, Aug. 2, elected JOHN LEWIS and ABRAHAM BAKER delegates to the Saratoga Convention, and LEWIS JONES and CLEMENT WATTS as alternates.

MAN DROWNED.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, DANIEL SULLIVAN, employed on board the canal-boat *Shamrock*, fell overboard at the foot of Delancey-street, and was drowned in the East River. The body was not recovered.

METHODIST CENTENARY CAMP MEETING.—A Methodist Camp Meeting commences to-day at Northport, L. I. Steamers leave the Fulton ferry at 7 A. M., and return from Northport at 4:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. MICHAEL POWERS, residing at No. 35 North Third-street, E. D., was attacked in Grand-street, between First and Second, by a gang of thugs, who assaulted and attempted to rob him. One of the villains caught him by the arms, another struck him a blow in the face, and a third thrust his hands into his pockets. Mrs. POWERS' cries brought to his assistance Roundsman HOADLEY and officers SCOTT and CHICHESTER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who arrested the following parties: MATTHEW MCCORMACK, *alias* Ratsey, *alias* Skinny, aged 20 years; WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, aged 21; MICHAEL VINCENT, 22; JAMES CONNOLLY, 22. They were all locked up, and will have a hearing before Justice DALY this morning.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A lamplighter, named WARD was attacked and beaten at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Prince-street, sometime after 12 o'clock on Sunday morning. WARD raised an alarm, and DAVID SMITH, RUFUS FARNSWORTH, and ALEX. JAMEISON, came to his assistance. In the affray SMITH was stabbed over the eye, JAMEISON in the shoulder, and FARNSWORTH in the abdomen—the latter seriously and perhaps dangerously injured. The assailants escaped in the darkness. No street lamps were lighted, and they had no difficulty whatever in getting away.

BURGLARS.—Two young men, named RICHARD MCGLYNN and FRANK TRAINER, respectively 20 years of age, were arrested by the Forty-third Precinct Police, about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, for entering the house of Mr. JOSEPH H. BRUSH, No. 183 Amity-street. They broke open a number of trunks, bureau drawers, &c., and scattered the contents about the rooms. They were detected before they had an opportunity to leave the premises. They were held for a hearing. The family of Mr. BRUSH is out of town.

YOUNG CHILDREN KIDNAPPED.—ELEANOR BENNER, a little girl whose parents reside in South Sixth-street, E. D., was kidnapped by an unknown woman several weeks ago, and was found at the Five Points House of Industry, New-York, on Friday last. The child was suffering with a bad opthalmic affection contracted in the institution. A child belonging to Mr. FREDERICK MUHLER, residing corner North Sixth and Sixth-streets, which was kidnapped on the 4th of July, was also found in the same institution.

A RESIDENCE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday evening the residence of Mr. WILLIAM MERSHEN, Lorimer-street, near Powers, E. D., was struck by lightning, but fortunately no one was injured. The electric fluid entered the front window and traversed the parlor, breaking a pier glass and several fixtures. It then forced its way through the wall of the house and spent itself on an adjoining building.

Escape of Four Convicts from Sing Sing Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, N. Y. Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

Notwithstanding the fact that there have been a large number of escapes from the State Prison at this place within the past few months, neither the vigilance of officers nor the difficulties which the convict who attempts to regain his liberty must surmount seems to prevent further efforts in that direction. Laxity of discipline is said to be the cause of so many escapes, and this laxity of discipline comes from an effort made by the present Warden to govern the prison by moral suasion. At any rate, whatever the cause, there are escapes occurring with unusual frequency.

This morning, four convicts named JAMES FLYNN, THOMAS CORCORAN *alias* James Cassidy, REUBEN BUTHERFORD *alias* Charles Conklin, and JOHN CAHILL *alias* Carroll, made their escape under the following circumstances:

At 6 o'clock, the men employed in working the quarry were marched to that place for the purpose of commencing their day's labor. Shortly afterward the discovery was made that four of the men were missing, and the Warden of the Prison, Judge JOHNSON, having been notified, search was immediately instituted for the absentees. Officers were sent in every direction, but were finally obliged to return without being successful. The prison clothes of the escaped convicts were found a short distance from the quarry, a fact which gave ample proof that the men had made arrangements for effecting their escape by procuring, by some means, four suits of citizen's dress.

Information in regard to the matter was at once telegraphed to Superintendent KENNEDY to put the Police and detective force on the track of the fugitives, and it was expected that the runaways would be soon "picked up" and returned to their "residence" here.

JAMES FLYNN was up for 15 years. Convicted of burglary in the first degree and sentenced by Recorder HACKETT on the 18th of June. Height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 127 pounds. The initials of his name are printed in India ink on his right arm, and the numerals, 8 and 19, on his left arm. He is a barber by trade.

JOHN CAHILL, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to Sing Sing for life, on Feb. 23, 1866. Age, 29 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 141 pounds; face pitted with the small-pox. Was in Columbus, Ohio, at the time of his arrest.

REUBEN BUTHERFORD in for 5 years for grand larceny. Sentenced on 9th May last. Age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 9¾ inches; weight, 152 pounds. Has the letter "S," in India ink, upon his left arm. Stone-cutter by trade.

THOMAS CORCORAN, convicted of burglary in the third degree, June 8, this year. Age, 23 years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 153 pounds. Small scar on his right cheek, and one from a cut on the left cheek, near the ear. Has lost two fingers of his left hand. Stone-cutter by trade.

The prison clothes of the convicts were found near the terminus of a gutter or sluice-way, and as they were very wet and muddy, it is believed that the men crawled through the gutter and thus succeded in getting outside of the prison limits.

A convict escaped also on Friday, and has not been captured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; Extra State $9 50@$9 75; White new Wheat, (St. Louis,) $14; Amber Western, $11 50 @$12; White Western, $12@$13 50. WHEAT held at $1 85 for No. 1 Milwaukee per boat-load: $1 90 per car-load. CORN—Sales in the morning, 65,000 bush. at 68c. for No. 1, 66½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon, 15,600 bush. at 68c. for No. 1. OATS dull; Chicago No. 1 held at 30c.@33c.; Wisconsin nominal. BARLEY and RYE inactive and nominal. Pork $33. LARD 20½c.@21c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn 13c.; Oats 8½c.@9c.; Staves $3 50 ℔ ton and tolls to New-York; Corn 11c. to Albany. RECEIPTS last 24 hours—Corn, 14,224 bushels; For the week—Flour, 18,148 bbls; Wheat, 69,200 bushels; Corn, 1,201,952 bushels; Oats, 439,911 bushels; Rye, 31,077 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS last 24 hours—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 164,090 bushels; Oats, 109,110 bushels; Barley, 9,120 bushels; and Rye, 7,700 bushels.

CHICAGO, August 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm at $7@$9 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT dull at $1 39½@$1 41 for No. 1, and 90c. for No. 2. CORN active at a decline of ½c.; sales at 56c.@56½c. for No. 1, and 55c.@56c. for No. 2. OATS dull; sales at 25c.@26¼c. for No. 1, and 23c.@24¼c. for No. 2. HIGH WINES dull at $2 23@$2 23½ free, and at $2 24½@$2 25¼ bonded. MESS PORK dull at $32@$32 50. FREIGHTS active, and declined ½c.@¾c. Receipts to-day, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 4,600 bush. Wheat, 100,000 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats. Shipments to-day, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat, 222,000 bush. Corn, and 6,000 bush. Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; sales at $1 60 for No. 1. CORN—Sales at 55½c.@56c. for No. 1. OATS dull; sales at 31c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS to-day—260 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 1,000 bales at 33c.@35c. for Middling. Receipts to-day, 160 bales. Sight exchange on New-York, ¼@⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Sterling exchange, 160. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady—sales, 1,000 bbls. at $9 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11@$11 50 for Red Winter, $12 for White, $13@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally lower. CORN dull and lower, and sales of 5,000 bush. No. 1 Illinois at 72½c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn, 9@9½c.; Rye, 10c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—45,500 Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—13,000 Wheat and 22,500 Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; common 2c. better; sales of No. 1 Amber Michigan, new crop, at $2 30; do. crop of 1865, $2 10@$2 12; crop of 1864, $2 30; White Mich., crop of 1865, $2 10. CORN unchanged; sales of No. 1 Mixed 6c.; do. Yellow 66½c.@67c. OATS steady. RYE quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS nominal—4c. for Corn to Buffalo.

Mrs. BELLE PARSHALL, whose husband, OLIVER PARSHALL, volunteered early in the war to assist in putting down the rebellion, and met his death while bravely contending in battle for his country, has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmistress at Lebanon, in place of H. YEO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 5.—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—W. C. Linn, Miss J. G. Campbell, Dr. Cameron, Miss J. T. Ewart, J. Henderson, J. Mason, R. Robson, Geo. Hogg, R. McGregor, R. M. Cooper, J. Ferguson and lady, Miss A. C. McCarthy, R. H. Fries, Rev. Jas. Bell, Rev. Dr. Jennings, Miss E. Wilson, Wm. Drummond, J. R. Smith and son, Miss Hall, Mrs. Geo. Smith, R. Henderson, Miss J. Boag, J. Burley, A. J. Edwards and lady, Mrs. C. C. Campbell, J. H. Sanderson, F. C. Counce, A. W. Watson and family, Chas. C. Mackay, Miss A. Massie, Wm. Rannie, J. H. Davey, and 206 in steerage.

AUG 5—*In steamship Cella, from London, &c.*—E. A. Edgerton, Mrs. Kernot, A. Cheeseman, Mrs. Culmer, Miss Pannell, Louise Mendell, J. C. Wertz, wife and 3 children, L. Gerson, Mr. and Mrs. Rez.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Col. Henry S. Fitch, wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Stuart and child, Miss Smith, W. W. Fuller, J. Schwartz, Mrs. Ripley and 3 children, A. P. Welter, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Haywood and children, T. M. Taylor, J. McLaughlin, Miss Isham, Miss Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Kinne and 3 children, Mrs. Anne Walsh and child, W. Petren, L. J. Whiteside, J. T. Vine, D. A. Howland, M. Dzywinski, J. W. Morgan, Mrs. Armstrong and 2 children, N. Pickle, W. S. Abbott, Dr. W. H. Grafton, W. A. Hall, W. J. Allen, C. N. Nivin, Mrs. F. W. Webster, Miss E. D. Everleth, D. B. Camp, G. H. Gaspin, E. W. Denny, F. S. Ells, J. Campbell, L. Ney and wife, T. D. Ingraham, Wm. Osborn, S. Mason, O. P. Whitmore, J. K. Pendegrast, J. K. Porter, Wm. Osgood, J. H. Cohen, Philip Myers, T. P. Ponder, J. Doyle, and 11 in steerage.

In steamship Emily B Souder, from Charleston—S. C. Mellett, R. Moore, O. Jeffards, J. W. McMillan, J. Evans, Mrs. L. Bryon, E. Voge, Miss N. Holmes, Capt. Geo. S. Paine, L. Wesser, C. P. Daly, M. Emery, J. Maitland, Rev. M. H. Meyers, O. L. O'Brien, Mrs. H. G. Glover and 4 daughters, H. C. Boyd, A. P. Caldwell, E. Earley, A. L. Gillespie, Mrs. Jane Earley and 2 children, Miss M. A. Porcher, Miss Clancy, Geo. L. Holmes, lady and 2 children, Mr. Simpkins, Geo. A. Chapman, Capt. Thos. Paine, and 13 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 01 | Sun sets..... 7 10 | Moon rises... 1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 59 | Gov. Island. 4 48 | Hell Gate.... 6 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London July 15, Havre 18th, with mdse. and 290 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. July 20, lat. 49 46, lon. 17 W., spoke steamship William Penn, bound E.; 22d, lat. 50 08, lon. 18, steamship Melita, bound E.; 24th, lat. 49 37, lon. 29 50, Br. bark Fannie, bound E.; Aug. 3, a ship supposed to be the Pensacola, from Londonderry for Philadelphia; 5th, steamship Bellona, bound E.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow July 21, with mdse. and 246 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Had one death. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. July 25, lat. 53 45, lon. 28 33, signalized a Brem. bark showing a white flag with No. 25 in the centre; 27th, ship Marmion, bound W.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Harvest, Beekman, Mobile via Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to master. July 26, Ed. Flynn, seaman, died; 28th, lat. 26 07, lon. 79 40, spoke schr. Clara, of Philadelphia, from Mexico, bound N., 16 ds. out.

U. S. steamer Ascutney, Morgan, Washington, D. C., 40 hours.

Bark Charles Brewer, Dunham, Rondout, bound for Boston.

Bark Ann & Lizzy, (Hamb.,) Jansen, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 150 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Rosedale, (Br.,) Grifin, Cuidad Bolivar 18 ds., with hides to Harbeck & Halsey.

Bark Trinity, (of Boston,) Hartz, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Kate Upham, (of St. John, N. B.,) Denham, Leghorn 65 ds., passed Gibraltar June 17, with marble and rags to E. A. Hussey.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (of St. John, N. B.,) Noyes, Rio Grande 61 ds., with hides, &c., to Thos. Dunham.

Schr. Tweed, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Gardner, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Virginia, Chase, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Arr. bark R. B. Walker, Philadelphia; Wm. Dudley, Buenos Ayres; Scotland, Philadelphia; S. P. Smith, Rondout.

Aug. 5—Arr. ship John N. Cushing, Mobile Bay; bark Eventide, Baltimore; brigs Belle of the Bay, Gottenburg; Sarah E. Kennedy, Havana; Abby Watson, Georgetown; Jeremiah, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Chesapeake—brig, from Baltimore for Demerara, July 20, lat. 28 20, lon. 61.

Geo. Downes—brig, hence for Barbados, July 16, lat. 28, lon. 57 40.

Madonna—brig, from Bangor for Santa Cruz, July 15, lat. 21 55, lon. 56 18.

New-York—bark, from St. Jago for Philadelphia, 4th inst., lat. 37 50, lon. 74 45.

Vineyard—wh. bark, Coswell, cruising, July 9, lat. 27 40, lon. 46 24; had 250 bbls. sperm oil; reported having spoken, June 20, lat. 6, lon. 20, ship Sarah, from Swansea for Bombay.

Foreign Ports.

[PER MORAVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, July 20, Eugenie, off Start Point; 16th, Sea Queen, at Lisbon; Fortuna, at Oporto; 21st, Bavaria, (s.) at Cuxhaven; Sleye, at Tralee; 22d, Enzezindheid, off the South Foreland; 24th, Oellie, at Bristol; Trimountain, at Liverpool; 25th, Eleanor Thompson, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 18th, Wilhelmine and Elise, at Swinemunde; 24th, Milata, at Cuxhaven.

Arr. from Apalachicola, 24th, A. C. Adams, at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.

Arr. from New-York, Ganges, at Bristol; Baltassara, at Bremen; Lord Palmerston, at Cadiz; Alessandra, Echo and C. F. Eaton, at Gibraltar.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Constantia and Wolfville, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Tweed, at Deal.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Emily Peel, at Londonderry.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. MARIA BELL, who left her home on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, and has not been heard of since. She is about 45 years of age; height five foot, stout built, sandy complexion, wore a bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon, and wore black lace shawl and light over dress, with ruffle around the bottom. Any person giving information of where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. Address T. BELL, 72 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND FARMS FOR SALE—ONE of 60 acres at Smithtown Branch, $3,000; 166 acres at Islip, $4,000; 100 acres at Rosevale, $4,500. MCMANUS & LEWIS, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

1866.

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ELLIPTIC

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And are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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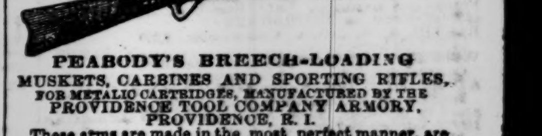

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 467, Aug. 4, 1866.
75, 37, 55, 43, 4, 46, 45, 6, 42, 47, 49, 20, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 468, Aug. 4, 1866.
11, 65, 57, 70, 58, 64, 69, 1, 23, 44, 4, 59, 12.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 367, Aug. 4, 1866.
14, 12, 46, 71, 31, 72, 2, 27, 40, 56, 39, 63, 43.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 368, Aug. 4, 1866.
10, 12, 27, 70, 47, 9, 14, 20, 65, 36, 75, 69, 29.

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